

Commonwealth heads condemn Amin violation of rights

Commonwealth heads of government yesterday condemned the Amin regime for violating the sanctity of life and the basic rights of man.

Sanctity of life' disregarded

South Africa had the potential ability to develop nuclear weapons and might soon become a nuclear weapons state. Any government collaborating in the development of the nuclear industry would be urged not to do so, a reference perhaps to France, which has been negotiating a big nuclear deal.

On the other main topic of the meeting, the growing gap between the rich and poor countries, the communiqué noted the inadequacy in the developing countries' view of the outcome of the recent North-South conference in Paris. It called for renewed efforts to bridge the growing gap between developed and developing countries.

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Lib-Lab pact hangs on PR pledge in Europe Bill

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Mr Steel, Liberal Party leader, last night warned the Government that the Liberal-Labour pact, under which the Liberals are pledged to keep Labour in office, will end if the Bill on direct elections to the European Parliament does not specify that the voting system shall be some method of proportional representation.

Mr Callaghan told the Parliamentary Labour Party on Tuesday night that the Bill would offer two possibilities: the regional list system by proportional representation, and the first-past-the-post system as used for elections to the Westminster Parliament in 31 European constituencies. He suggested that the Commons should decide which system to adopt.



Prince seeks reconciliation: The Prince of Wales, seen listening to Mr. Kim Gordon (left), acted as a mediator between police and demonstrators when he visited a black people's project centre in Lewisham, south London, yesterday. He arrived at the Moonshot project centre, which offers basic education, careers guidance, training courses and recreation facilities to the black community. He chanted from a committee set up to defend the "Lewisham 24", a group of black people arrested on mugging charges. At first he ignored the shouting and snared the building, meeting members of the local black community and listening to calypso singing. Told about the demonstrators' allegations of police brutality against those arrested, he approached the crowd and asked their leaders what it was about. When Mr. Gordon explained the complaints, the Prince asked whether the committee had been in touch with the police about the allegations. "Don't you think it would be a good thing for you to discuss this with them?" he asked. Commander Douglas Randall, head of the division that made the arrests, spoke with the Prince and offered to meet the chairman of the defence committee. The Prince accepted a leaflet from the demonstrators and left the two sides deciding where to discuss the matter.

Blacks flee from Soweto in fear anniversary violence today

The townships around Cape Town and Port Elizabeth were also reported tense. Groups of youths attacked buses in New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, earlier this week and strongly worded pamphlets have been distributed in Cape Town urging Blacks not to go to work. They have appealed to everyone to stay at home tomorrow and many workers fear reprisals if they do not.

Employers have warned that they will take tough action against workers who fail to turn up. With many young Blacks not wishing to put their jobs at risk, many were intending to spend the night illegally in "white" areas.

Brigadier Jan Visser, chief of Soweto police, said they would protect people wishing to go to work, and pledged that all delivery vehicles going in to Soweto would be safeguarded.

He added ominously: "Unless they pull themselves together, we may have to have an election in the summer."

Mr Steel said it was right for the Liberals to try the experiment in political cooperation. "We can't just let the spirit of jubilee disappear when the flags are taken down. Let us try to maintain this mood of national purpose and unity."

Behind the scenes, however, he is gloomy. He has found plenty of good will on the part of Mr. Callaghan and other ministers but it is becoming clear that the Government cannot wish to put their jobs at risk. Many were intending to spend the night illegally in "white" areas.

The explosion on the railway line between Durban and Umlazi took place early today. A small piece of track was damaged and trains were delayed by up to an hour. The line carries heavy commuter traffic between Umlazi and the offices and factories in the white part of Durban.

Police said the saboteurs had used a large charge of high explosive.

TUC intent on a full run for phase two

By Paul Roudledge

Labour Editor

The TUC's determination to start by the pay restraint policy until its expiry in mid-1978 was reaffirmed yesterday. Mr. Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, told the conference of the Health Service Employees' conference at Blackpool that it was of critical importance, "not merely in the national interest, but in terms of the self-respect of the trade union movement" that the unions should stick to the phase two agreement made with the Government a year ago.

Britain's fourth largest union, the National and Local Government Officers' Association (NALGO), yesterday voted down a left-wing demand to reject the contract. A card vote of delegates swung well over 600,000 TUC votes into the pro-phase three camp and gave the supporters of a continued "understanding" on pay with the Government an overall lead in the union conference votes so far this year (report, page 2).

Treasury preparing for earnings rises of 10-20pc

By Our Economics

Correspondent

Treasury economists are no longer likely to assume that earnings will be held to the Chancellor's single-figure target when they come to finalize their next forecast in the coming weeks.

Instead, they are likely to work on a range of predictions for the growth of earnings over the year after the end of phase two on July 31, of between 10 and 20 per cent, with about 15 per cent the most probable.

Such an assumption would involve significant implications for a whole range of decisions on the part of the Government in the coming months.

If the limits on growth of money supply imposed as a result of the agreement with the International Monetary Fund are to be observed, higher interest rates are likely later in the year as financial markets adjust to the idea of higher inflation.

Bomb attacks fail to deter Spanish voters

From Harry Debelius

Madrid, June 15

Spaniards queued up all over the country today to take part in their country's first general election for more than 40 years, undismayed by several terrorist bomb attacks.

In Madrid some of the lines of voters numbered in the hundreds just before the polls opened at 9 a.m. For the most part the election went smoothly, with voters showing patience and members of the election boards answering any doubts about the procedure.

The most serious of the bombing incidents occurred in the southern city of Seville, where three people, including two policemen, were slightly injured in an explosion in the main courthouse. In Córdoba a bomb damaged a courthouse and a building where two polling places had been set up. The explosion occurred early this morning when the places were unoccupied.

Danish burial for exiled earl 400 years late

Copenhagen, June 15—Queen

Margrethe of Denmark has ordered that the third husband and Queen Margrethe ordered receive a proper burial, nearly 400 years after his death.

For some years the mummified body of James, Earl of Bothwell, who married Mary in 1567, has been on display in a glass case at the Faerevejle church in north-west Zealand. Recently there have been protests that this is not fitting and Queen Margrethe ordered a proper burial.

USA: daily wide-bodied jets to more key cities. Fly the flag.

From London, daily 747s to New York, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Washington and Miami and DC10s to Los Angeles. Full details from your Travel Agent or British Airways shop.

British Airways

We'll take more care of you.

Union remains write election

A coalition of Fine Gael and the Labour Party in the Irish general election although the result will be opposition Fianna Fáil party minutes' accusations that the party is keeping quiet details of price rises.

Election diary, page 2

Security talks open amid uncertainty

The preparatory meeting in Belgrade to discuss the proposed summit conference on European security and cooperation and the results of the 1975 Helsinki agreement opened amid an air of uncertainty. Soviet tactics have not yet emerged.

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Justice vindicated

Renato Curcio and other alleged Red Brigades terrorists, appeared in court in Milan. It was a moral victory for Italian justice. Last month proceedings against Signor Curcio in Turin were halted because the lay judges were frightened to sit on the bench.

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Battering victims

Baby Battering claims the lives of six children every week in England and Wales and leaves 3,000 severely injured, the final report of the Select Committee on Violence in the Family says. Forty thousand children suffered mild or moderate damage, it says.

Page 4

Don's role in spy affair disputed

Friends and colleagues yesterday sprang to the defence of Mr. Donald Beves, the late Cambridge don who was said in *The Times* yesterday to have played a key role in the recruitment of Philby Burgess and Maclean as Soviet agents. Sir Edmund Leach, Provost of King's College, Cambridge, said the report should not have been published without accompanying evidence.

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Profits talks impasse

The Confederation of British Industry and the Retail Price Consortium now feel that there is no longer any point in continuing talks on minimum profit safeguards because of differences between the sides.

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 Richard Day on the disappointing prospects of cricket; John Woodcock sees Greg Chappell as the key man in the Test series which begins today at Lord's; Rugby Union: Lions' team for first international.
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'coup' fails

People are reported to have been Ghana and are to be charged with plotting a coup. An allegedly made to take over the House in Accra.

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HOME NEWS

New council powers to attract industry back to inner cities
The proposed in White PaperChristopher Watman
Government
spokesman

Mr. Watman said the new powers would encourage local authorities to return to the neglected areas of Britain's main cities, envisaged in a White Paper issued yesterday.

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First batch
of GLC
homes to go
on sale

The Conservative-controlled Greater London Council is to go ahead with its plan to offer tenants the chance to buy 70,000 council homes. The new housing policy committee approved the plan at its first meeting yesterday despite protests from Labour councillors, who say that the council will lose money on the enterprise.

Mr. George Tremlett, the committee's chairman, said last night that the 70,000 represented the first batch of the 220,000 council housing stock to be offered for sale. The move was part of an overall plan for the council, which would also stop municipalisation and switch resources to the inner city.

Empty homes: A pile for thousands of empty homes to be put to immediate use was made yesterday when the National Empty Homes Campaign staged an exhibition at the House of Commons depicting derelict and bricked-up dwellings throughout Britain.

The campaign estimated that against a housing waiting list of a million families in the country there are more than 850,000 vacant habitable homes, of which three-fifths remain empty for a year or longer.

The campaign's demand for requisitioning empty private property and more efficient use of the public sector was endorsed by Mr. Eric Latham, Labour MP for Westminster, Paddington, who sponsored the exhibition.

Those figures, the first to be officially estimated, of the extent of the problem, are contained in the first and final report of the Select Committee on Violence in the Family, published yesterday. The only solution, the committee says, is better recognition of warning signs and a greater readiness by all professionals and volunteers to cooperate.

But, since so much child abuse is connected with the social isolation of families, an attempt must be made to bring about a sense of community spirit, possibly through the Government's "good neighbour" scheme.

The report says: "The young household mother or the young unemployed father with small children may be just as much in need of simple friendliness and someone to talk to as the elderly person alone in a cold damp house."

Mr. Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, who initiated the good neighbour scheme, promised yesterday to find ways through it of helping young parents with children at risk. But he did not respond to the committee's urging that more resources should be spent on preventing child abuse.

The report says babies are most likely to be battered by their parents when they are less than two years old. Boys and girls are equally affected and young mothers are most likely to be responsible. On average, 15 per cent of children seen in routine hospital medical practice have been battered by their parents.

Until recently, six out of 10 children abused were likely to be injured again, but improved treatment has greatly reduced the re-injury rate. At centres in Manchester and Liverpool, run by the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, only two out of 10 abused children have been injured again, none seriously.

As many as one child in four may become brain damaged or mentally retarded as a result of severe injuries. The committee says that such damage can cause brain damage, blindness, mental subnormality and possibly death because of the whiplash effect of jerking a baby's heavy head backwards and forwards with the brain rotating. The cost over 30 years of keeping one such child in hospital could be £98,000, excluding capital and administrative costs.

The committee believes the main cause of child abuse to be stress within the family, exacerbated by the breakdown of the community spirit. Some local authorities, the report says, increase the isolation of young families by rehousing them away from the areas they grew up in, depriving them of the support of their own parents and neighbours. Doctors also help to create the climate in which battering may occur by prescribing tranquilizers to mothers, which remove their inhibitions and make them aggressive.

The typical battering parent is likely to have suffered abuse in childhood who marries someone with a similar background. All parents, the report says, are subject to stress and strain and could abuse their children. The relatively small group who are naturally violent and should not have the care of children at all should be identifiable, and steps to prevent the more severe abuses will benefit all children and families.

The most important immediate need is a 24-hour "life line", offering parents needing urgent help a telephone number to use in an emergency. The committee wants more pre-school facilities, and a ban on closing existing ones because of public expenditure cuts. The Government should make resources available through rate support grants to local authorities mounting special programmes to prevent child abuse and local authorities should encourage parent groups to set up. It urges legislation to give social services departments a duty to provide a 24-hour service, and calls on the Government to produce a Green Paper on family issues to encourage public discussion.

The report is being considered by the Department of Health and Social Security which expects to make a detailed response at a later date.

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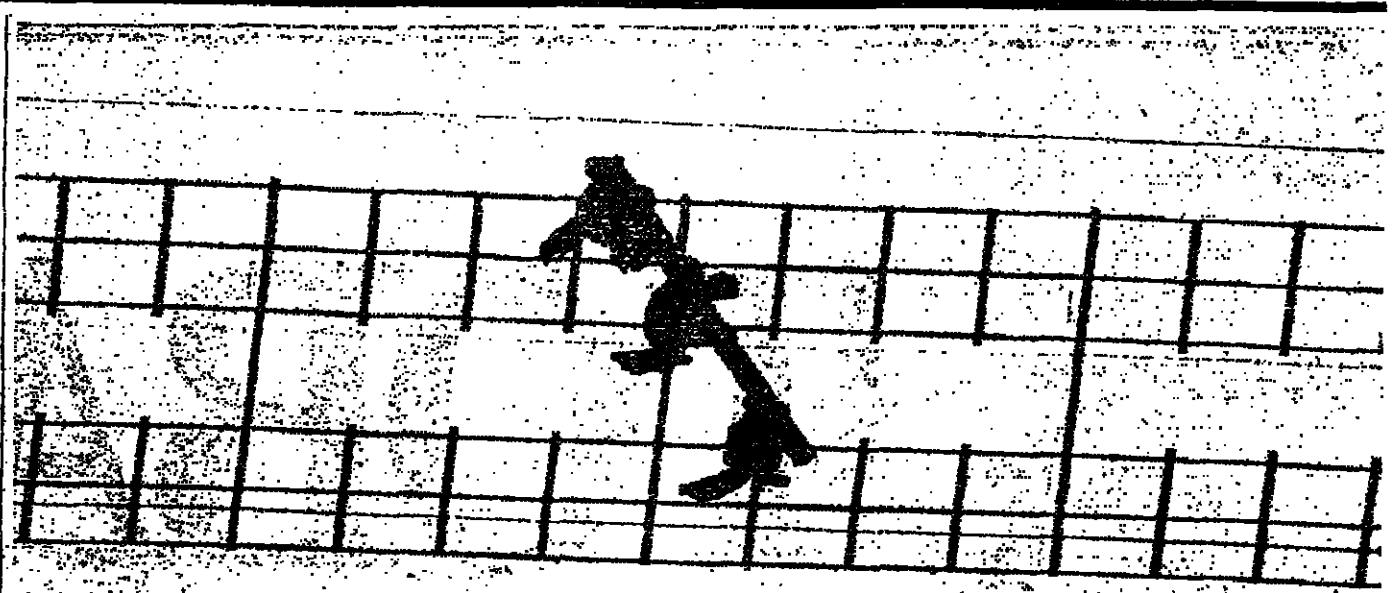
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Steel constructors at work on the Humber bridge, near Hull, silhouetted 150ft above the river, like descending notes on a musical score.

Baby battering claims six lives
a week and injures thousandsBy Pat Healy
Social Services
Correspondent

Baby battering claims the lives of six children every week in England and Wales, and leaves 3,000 severely injured. A further 40,000 children suffer mild or moderate damage, but 400 every year suffer injuries causing chronic brain damage.

Those figures, the first to be officially estimated, of the extent of the problem, are contained in the first and final report of the Select Committee on Violence in the Family, published yesterday. The only solution, the committee says, is better recognition of warning signs and a greater readiness by all professionals and volunteers to cooperate.

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Director and
estate
agent in farm
sale trialFrom Michael Horsnell
Chelmsford

A 350-acre estate in West Sussex which was sold in 1972 for an agreed price of £235,000 was resold within a few weeks at a profit of nearly £150,000 after two men conspired in a secret land deal, it was stated at Chelmsford Crown Court, Essex, yesterday.

Mr. Michael Eastham, QC, for the prosecution, in the Tedford Studd Farm case, said an estate agent acting for the original seller was promised a share of the profits in a resale deal by a firm of property developers. A letter corroborating that had been destroyed, however.

John Malcolm Guthrie, aged 65, managing director of Broadland Properties Ltd, of Scarborough, and Derek Frank Ritchie, aged 50, an agent of Weller Eggar, estate agents, of Hove, Sussex, faced two charges of conspiring to defraud. Both men, and Broadland Properties, pleaded not guilty by defaulting Mr. David Jackson, owner of the estate.

In 1972, Mr. Eastham said, Mr. Jackson instructed London estate agents to sell the land and Weller Eggar were brought in to carry out the sale. Mr. Ritchie organized the sale on Mr. Jackson's behalf.

Counsel continued: "At that time, when Mr. Ritchie was acting for Mr. Jackson, he put the estate into a binding contract with this agreement: that Mr. Ritchie should introduce Mr. Guthrie's company and Mr. Jackson as prospective purchasers, and that if Mr. Jackson entered into a binding contract so that he was committed to sell to Mr. Guthrie's company, then Weller Eggar should act in the resale to that property at a profit and that Mr. Ritchie, a partner in that firm, in addition to the normal commission on the resale, would get a percentage of the profit when it was resold by Mr. Guthrie's company."

Mr. Eastham added: "It is a law of this country that an agent must act without the knowledge of his principal (Mr. Jackson) acquire any profit or benefit from his agency other than that contemplated by his principal at the time of the making of the contract."

Mr. Eastham, according to the prosecution, had no idea at the time that Mr. Ritchie had any arrangement to share in the profit of a resale. Mr. Eastham said that Mr. Ritchie was placed the agent in an impossible situation because of the conflict of interests and duties.

On August 4, 1972, Broadland Properties offered £225,000 for the estate and this was later raised by £10,000.

Mr. Eastham said that several weeks before contracts had been exchanged near the end of September, Mr. Ritchie was writing to Broadland Properties suggesting a "lopping programme"—a division of the estate into parts for resale, and anticipating at that stage that the whole of the estate would raise between £292,000 and £314,000 on resale.

"What was the reason for all this activity by Ritchie on behalf of the estate agent, prior to the contract?" Mr. Eastham asked. "It is because on August 15, 1972, Mr. Guthrie promised on the resale to allow Mr. Ritchie to have a share of the profit."

A letter which the police tried to trace corroborating that had been lost, and counsel added, the prosecution invited the jury to infer that it had been deliberately destroyed.

Before the exchange of contracts between Mr. Jackson and Broadland Properties at least two people had approached Weller Eggar with a view to buying similar land in the area. Mr. Jackson had not been informed, despite one offer of £300,000.

The BBC Programmes Commission, which has held that Mrs. Winifred Ewing, Scottish National Party MP for Moray and Nairn, was unfairly treated because a mistake about the date of her joining the SNP was not corrected until four months later.

A television programme, *Who are the SNP?* broadcast on December 8 last year, contained a statement that Mrs. Ewing joined the SNP "only a year before she won their first spectacular modern victory at Hamilton in 1967". A correction that she joined in 1956 was broadcast on April 18.

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Homes of London 3: Dossers sleep fitfully inside their cardboard boxes
riverside gardens all park benches are full

are 31,137 hostel and house-beds in Britain, according to a recent survey. The homeless population is estimated to approach 100,000. In eight Government centres provide shelter for 1,500 single homeless. A similar number are housed outdoors.

Mr. Godfrey last theatre-goers made way home. Most trains came to rest at their platforms, darkened, at a cat darning among lights. Across Waterloo came two men sporting axes and bow ties, after a night.

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We followed the beads of light that trace the river's banks towards the luminous face of Big Ben, and took refuge in the Underground at Charing Cross. We were grateful for the warmth, standing back out of anybody's way, like sentries. "It's no good, Joe, it's no good," one woman said. "Park's wet. It's been raining all day. No good at all." She looked as unkempt as the rest of us and had collected a couple of empty flower boxes from outside the station to sleep on. We stood waiting until a voice shouted: "Get them out, Mac!" He ushered us silently out, and the voice in a peevish cap drew the station gates shut.

Charing Cross at night reeks of chips and sweat. One man was already asleep or a milk crate, coast over his head, and another curled up under the bridge, his feet sticking out of his boots and plastic cups along the pavement near the gates of a public health engineering depot, which stank of urine. "You get some cardboard and go down the Temple. Got me?"

It's all bundled up over there. Through the Temple and, into the gardens. They're all there. Victoria Embankment gardens looked enticing. The lights were on and crocuses out, purple and white; but the gate was locked. A late-night runner jogging along the embankment and a couple kissing under Waterloo Bridge seemed a long way from us.

One man was snoring on a fruit stall at the entrance to the Temple gardens. All the park benches had been taken, each occupied by two cardboard boxes inside which somebody had crawled to sleep. Some had the added luxury of a polythene sheet on top of the boxes. The rest of us made do with newspapers on the ground, keeping clear of the rubbish tip: at one end of the gardens. One man was shouting in his sleep; others walked about like slow, wayward steps. The Howard Hotel, 50 yards away, stood discreetly back as the embankment's grandiose buildings do. In his plate-glass world, a night porter tapped his fingers on a

table, and a patron checked his suitcase in a mirror before going up to bed.

The cold gumbys you through. You try to sleep, but instead watch, with eyes prised open by the searchlight of London, the leaves cartwheel along the roundabout, keep careering past, and a roadworker brushes restlessly through the night. One mad scrutinises waste bins for tobacco; a woman in woollen leggings mumbles as she searches for a piece to sleep.

Another man leans his head against the wall. He has been sleeping out for months now but still wears a belted raincoat and trilby. He thinks he looks smart; and in his way he does. If only he could keep his life in order. "I am going to come here. Staying in a hostel, gets too bad. At seven I'll go down to the casual labour exchange to see if any work's doing." By that time the Temple gardens will be cleared of cardboard, ready for the tourists and commuters.

Next: London by night

Next: London by night

Next: London by night

Next: London by night

Next: London by night

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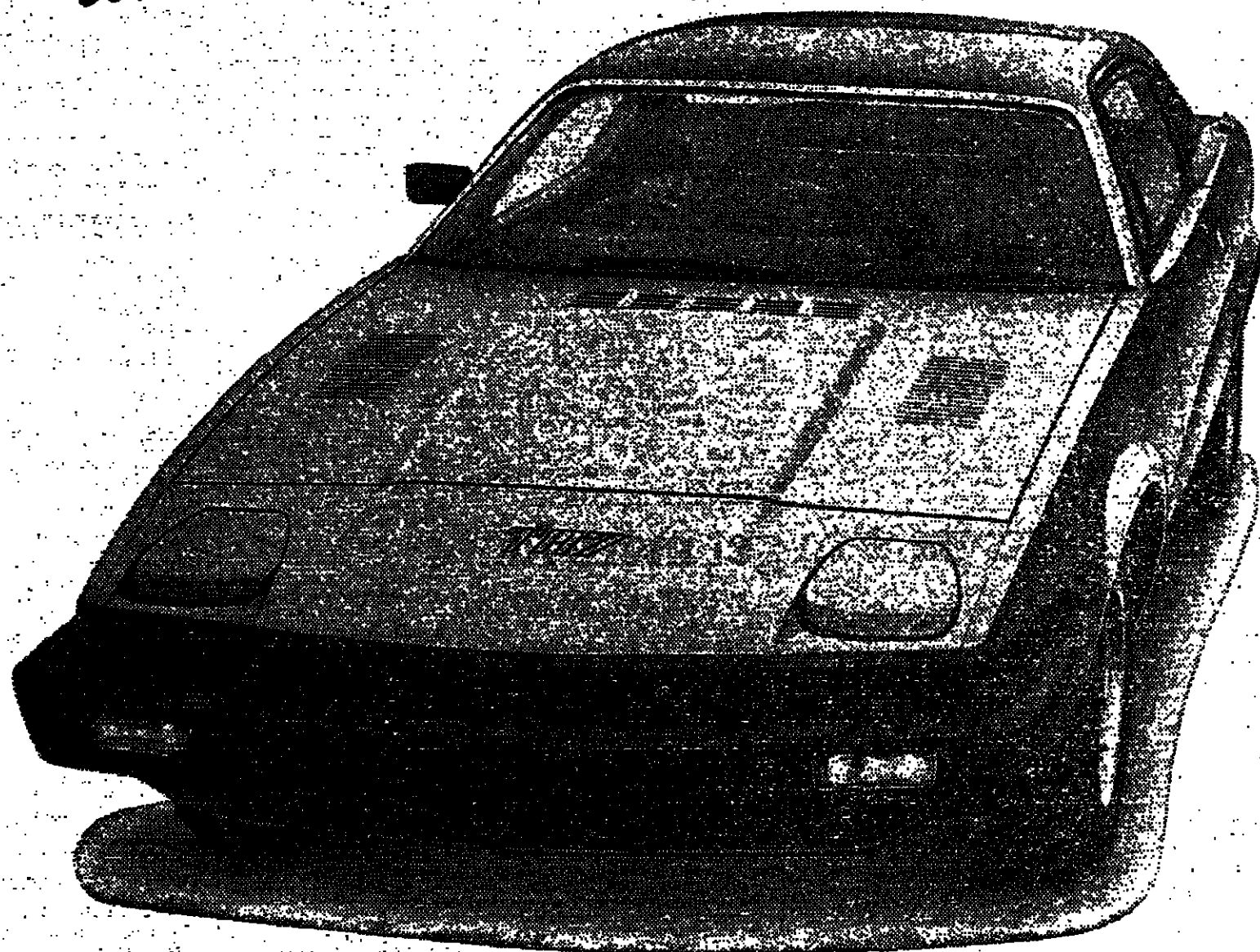
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 it's like being shot from a cannon
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 it's like sinking into the deep silk cushions
 of an Arabian sheik's desert tent
 it's like winning the Grand Prix at Monaco
 it's like a thousand piece orchestra responding
 to your slightest movement
 it's like having a more powerful right foot than Pele
 it's like being up on the back of Argle, Red Rum and
 Nijinsky at the same time

Oh, I give up - why don't you just go along
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ST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

of uncertainty over Russian intentions as security conference opens in Belgrade

Richard Davy and Desha

June 15

Belgrade, June 15—The opening of the European Security Conference in Belgrade today marks the start of the main conference on security and co-operation in Europe. The 35 signatories of the Helsinki Agreement of 1975 are to discuss the results and ways to improve the security and co-operation in Europe that it set in motion. The conference is expected to be a rather unimpressive affair, with the main discussion on security and co-operation in Europe. The Helsinki Agreement of 1975 was a landmark in the history of the European Security Conference, as it was the first time that the Soviet Union and the Western powers had agreed to a common security and co-operation in Europe. The conference is expected to be a rather unimpressive affair, with the main discussion on security and co-operation in Europe.

Further implementation of the Final Act. The Western draft is intended to ensure that any state can raise any subject related to the Helsinki Agreement. It is known as the Final Act. It is based closely on the Final Act itself and provides for a full exchange of views on implementation and the improvement of relations. It envisages opening the main conference in early October with the aim of finishing by the end of the year, but it carefully avoids any commitment to a completion date. So as not to encourage filibustering or other manoeuvres for a public discussion of difficult subjects. The Russians want a completion date, so there could be disagreements on this point. Under the proposed procedure the conference would have a series of public sessions limited to 40 minutes each, followed by a closed plenary session to review implementation. Then the conference would break up into committees to discuss the two years of negotiation which led up to the Final Act. Then a group would be formed to discuss follow-up after which there would be a final closed plenary to discuss a concluding document. This would be followed by another session of public speeches. In the course of the conference the Western countries would present a number of new proposals intended to promote

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Policeman and journalist find they lack the panache displayed by television heroes in car chases

Pursuit through Cyprus mountains

From Robert Fisk

Kyrenia, June 15

The morning had begun in a friendly enough manner when the hire-car manager handed me the keys of his yellow Ford Escort outside the doors of the Dome Hotel in Kyrenia. It ended in amiable fashion over coffee in an air-conditioned government office in Turkish Nicosia. But somewhere in-between I gained the unmistakable impression that life in the Turkish federated state of northern Cyprus was not quite as free and easy as its supporters claim. It was just after 8 am when I set off for the Cyprus panhandle, the long neck of land running north-east of Kyrenia. Perhaps it was the bright sunlight that prevented me taking any notice of the car which the hotel staff told me later had been parked across the road for the past half-hour. Like mine, it was a yellow Ford Escort.

I first noticed it standing beside a garage when I was buying petrol outside the town. The Turkish Cypriot authorities had assured me that I would be free as a journalist to go where I wished without surveillance or interference, so I dismissed the idea that anyone was following me until I was heading north along the road to the mountains. It must have been a sixth sense that made me glance in the mirror for there was little traffic on the main road and the spectacular landscape—towering mountains and the dark green of the Mediter-

anean beneath—captures the attention. But in the mirror I saw, perhaps a quarter of a mile behind, a yellow Ford Escort. Not far from a Turkish Army camp, I stopped and looked again. The yellow car behind pulled on to the rough ground beside the road and also stopped. Six times I stopped and six times the car behind discreetly halted. Being followed by a stranger in a foreign country produces a curious psychological effect. For the first 15 or so miles I experienced a sense of satisfaction that anyone should think me worth observing. But then this feeling gave way to a deep sense of unease. In the foothills I accelerated past a lorry and drove at almost 70 miles an hour, only to find that the car behind did the same. Up the long, twisting road, we both began to take corners at dangerous speed. It was then that the feelings of panic gave way to anger. I stopped yet again, waited until the yellow Escort behind had performed its usual routine, then turned, drove up and stopped a foot away. I could not see the driver; his head was almost covered by the dashboard. Trying to hide my anxiety, I got out, banged on his roof and demanded to know why I was being followed. The man was middle-aged, with swept-back black hair, a pencil-thin moustache and twinkling, almost kind, eyes. "I was not following you," he said in perfect English. "I was going up there to visit the castle." He pointed rather forlornly to the ruins of a crumbling castle shimmering in the heat haze on a cliff far above us. I asked him again why he had been following me but he just sat in silence, breathing heavily. I told him I would take his number and report to the police. Taking out a pen and paper, I felt absurdly like a traffic policeman booking a motorist for dangerous driving on the Henderson Way. His number was RHA 129. At the police station in Kyrenia a sergeant took down the details of my passport and car in a large brown book, but when I gave him the number of the yellow Escort another policeman said: "Resmi hismer araca" ("official government vehicle"). The sergeant frowned: "I am very sorry this happened, sir," he said. "I promise you it will not happen again." Later on, in Nicosia, a Turkish Cypriot Government spokesman admitted that the car belonged to the authorities. The initial letters "RHA" should have told me that the man was a plainclothes policeman. "He must have taken it upon his own responsibility to follow you," he said apologetically. But I felt some sympathy for the man in the yellow Escort. The two of us—amateur police agent and frightened journalist—had both learnt that the panache displayed by television heroes in mountain car chases was something we sadly lacked.

Joint team to ensure fair Pakistan election

From Our Correspondent

Rawalpindi, June 15

The Pakistan Government and Opposition have agreed to resolve the country's political crisis by holding fresh general elections in the autumn. The announcement came after 12 days of talks. Spokesmen of both sides said details of the agreement and date for the elections had still to be worked out by a joint subcommittee within the next few days. The new elections will supersede the results of last March's polls, which the Opposition refused to accept, alleging they were rigged in favour of Mr Bhutto's ruling People's Party. Anti-government disturbances, resulting in many deaths, have continued ever since. According to informed sources, the proposed new elections will be held under the supervision of a new election commission assisted by the military authorities, sometime in October this year. Mr Bhutto will continue as Prime Minister until the elections, and new provincial governors will be installed with the agreement of the opposition in the next month or so.

Four People's Party provincial governments are expected to be dissolved before the elections, and the national and provincial assemblies will be dissolved about three months before polling day. Today's agreement can be regarded as the result of intense horse-trading. It appears that the Opposition Pakistan National Alliance, which spearheaded the anti-government movement, would have to work hard to sell the accord to its couple of hardliner components such as the Tehrik Istiqlal Party of Air Marshal Asghar Khan, which demanded nothing short of Mr Bhutto's resignation. The main task of the subcommittee, consisting of Mr Hafeez Pirzada, the Finance Minister, and Professor Ghaffar Ahmad, secretary-general of the National Alliance, will be to incorporate in a formal agreement all necessary guarantees for fair and free elections. Mr Bhutto, who originally rejected demands for new general elections, also faces an uphill task, as the newly-elected members of his party do not want fresh polls.

Croat nationalists charged with attempted murder

From Our Own Correspondent

New York, June 15

Three Croatian nationalists who surrendered yesterday after shooting their way into a Yugoslav mission to the United Nations were brought into court in New York for arraignment today under heavy guard. They were charged with attempted murder, assault, illegal possession of weapons and burglary. Before surrendering, they had scattered leaflets from a window of the mission calling for Croatian independence and demanded that one of them should be taken to Dr Waldheim, the Secretary-General of the United Nations. They told the police that they were in-

terested in publicity for their cause. There was a sharp reaction from Mr Jaksic Petric, the Yugoslav permanent representative, who said: "This is one more act committed by fascist terrorist groups whose activity has been tolerated on the soil of the United States for many years." He said he had warned the American authorities just before the attack that there was a danger of something of the sort. A security guard was shot in the stomach when he tried to prevent the three men from entering the mission. More Foreign News, page 13.

ests in ana after mpted p fails

Richard Davy and Desha

June 15

With Mackenzie and people, including a member of the Government, had been arrested in an attempt to organize a coup d'état in Accra. In an attempt to take over Broad-House in Accra as the headquarters of the coup, the army had been a huge force. The Ghana army will make no statement on the coup. The reliable information received says that the army was last month, a on-commissioned officer, a mortar regiment in the north was tried in court. The army was due to her people, who did not, and to take over the s broadcasting. quently, a number of were arrested. The most among them is Colonel Minyila, former Com- (or Minister) for the Northern Territories, involved in government up in 1972 until a few ago. In a reshuffle, Acheampong then him of his post as Minister for Industries and appointed Director of at Army Headquarters. Quaresima, a busi- and former politician, arrested. He was an t of President Nkrumah in some time in deten- was, at first, an en- supporter of the Government but, for ason, fell out with it. he once backed the long regime but has been giving press coe- to express his opposi- assets of both arrested e been frozen. Accra rumours have of as many as four- tempted coups but my ion is that this is not ere has been only the icient—which never particularly dangerous authorities. decree has made the n of rumours in Ghana e punishable, on sum- viction, with imprison- not less than five years than 10, without the f a fine.

French non-debate on direct elections

From Charles Hargrove

Paris, June 15

The French man in the street is regarded as being usually ignorant on foreign affairs, but direct elections to the European Parliament appear to be the exception which confirms the rule. There was a long queue outside the National Assembly to hear the resumption this afternoon of the debate on the Bill to ratify the election proposals. The public galleries were packed. Yet, basically, this is a non-debate, culminating in a non-vote. The great themes of national sovereignty, independence, European unity and loyalty to the pledged word of France liberally invoked by the speakers of all parties yesterday and today are in a sense beside the point. Only two men in this parliamentary body are really sincere in carrying their convictions to their logical conclusion. They are President Giscard d'Estaing and M Michel Debré, the former Gaullist Prime Minister, whose speech yesterday was, in the opinion of friend and foe alike, one of the most eloquent of his long career. He again attacked supranationality "which strikes at the very existence of France" and expressed all the pent-up suspicion in Gaullist ranks of M Giscard d'Estaing's ability or determination to resist its temptations and the pressures of France's partners. It is a moot point whether the Gaullist Party which saved for M Debré and a small band of Gaullist diehards, woke up to the alleged dangers of direct elections only when the party's unity seemed to be threatened by them, has enhanced itself in the eyes of public opinion by its eleven-hour speech yesterday. M de Guiringaud, the Foreign Minister, yesterday repeated that the French Government was not in favour of the extension of the European Parliament's powers beyond those laid down in the Treaty of Rome. If the European Parliament were to take initiatives France retained the power to oppose them, he said. One of the great weaknesses of Europe arose from a disaffection of public opinion. Could Europe solve its problems without popular support? "Why imagine that the elected representatives of the French people in the European Parliament would not successfully defend our beliefs and our interests?" he asked.

Human rights disappointment, page 16

KGB scrutinizes American's reports

Moscow, June 15—Soviet investigators interrogated Mr Robert Toth, an American correspondent, for over six hours at a KGB security police jail today, about his newspaper reports and contacts with a detained Jewish dissident. Mr Toth, of the Los Angeles Times, said he was given the

answer "we'll see" when he asked if he would be called in again tomorrow. Although he was told by one investigator that he had been summoned as a witness, not as an accused, Mr Toth said he was still not sure of his exact status in the proceedings. Mr Toth was seized and

interrogated by KGB security police on Saturday after meeting a Mr Valentin Puzikov, a Soviet scientist acquaintance. After his questioning Mr Toth said: "They resurrected every science story I've ever done from here on general engineering, sociology and linguistics."

What every cigarette smoker should know about NSM.

A new standard in tobacco substitutes.

NSM* is a totally new concept in tobacco substitutes. NSM has been developed following an extensive research programme over many years, financed jointly by Imperial Tobacco and ICI. NSM is a wholly British development.

The objective in developing NSM has been to convert natural plant material into a form which might help to reduce the risks which medical authorities have associated with cigarette smoking.

A programme of laboratory research has been completed to the satisfaction of the Independent Scientific Committee on Smoking and Health² which has agreed to the use of NSM in certain cigarette brands. ¹The Hunter Committee, appointed by H.M. Government.

Research has shown that when NSM burns, it produces smoke which is different in both its nature and its effects from that produced by Virginia tobacco:

1. NSM produces less than one-third as much tar.
2. NSM produces not just less tar but tar which is about one-third as biologically active (when measured by a standard mouse skin painting technique).
3. NSM produces a less irritant smoke.

The extent to which these attributes of NSM are effective in a product made from a blend of NSM with Virginia tobacco will depend on the specification of the cigarette and the proportion of NSM and tobacco in the blend.

Cigarettes containing NSM tobacco substitute will be available from July 1st.



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*Trade mark of New Smoking Materials Limited.

African minister's flying to Salisbury

From Correspondent

June 15

F. Botha, the South African Minister, made a six-hour visit to Salisbury for talks with the Government. He was accompanied by Mr Brand, the Secretary for Affairs, he flew into despatch capital at 9 am, he was met by Mr Pieter Byl, his Rhodesian opponent. He was immediately taken to the office of Mr Ian the Prime Minister.

There had been no prior announcement of the visit. Before leaving Salisbury at 3.30 pm, Mr Botha told reporters that he had discussed with Mr Smith and his Cabinet colleagues matters of common concern to both countries. Neither side would disclose details of their discussions but Mr Smith said that Mr Botha did brief the Rhodesians on the recent meeting in Vienna between Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, and Vice-President Mondlane of America.

Bonn-Moscow agreement on closer links

Moscow, June 15—West

Germany and the Soviet Union have agreed to improve relations by expanding their regular political consultations, but are no closer to agreement on Berlin. A joint declaration after three days of talks here between Herr Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, and Mr Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart, did not mention Berlin, over which Moscow and Bonn disagree fundamentally. The communiqué also failed to give a date for the proposed visit by Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet Party leader to Bonn. West German sources said Berlin had figured prominently in the negotiations between Herr Genscher and Mr Gromyko. Western observers said the Kremlin could be reserving its position on Mr Brezhnev's visit until some understanding on the Berlin question is reached. Moscow has accused West Germany, and Herr Genscher of trying to drag West Berlin into its political orbit in contravention of the 1971 four-power Berlin Accord.

izil attacks US policy

Arges, Grenada, June 15

Today joined in the President Carter's rights campaign at the nation of American States general Assembly here, that the issue had been utilized for political.

growing tendency to treat human rights as a political issue was "intenable". "It is evident that it (the human rights issue) is being used for other goals than the protection of human rights", he said. The Brazilian speech came in a closed session of the General Assembly, but was distributed to reporters by a Brazilian official.

THE ARTS

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One-man PROkofiev

LSO/Abbado

Royal Festival Hall

Max Harrison

Prokofiev is rarely the subject of one-man concerts, yet last night's programme by the London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Claudio Abbado was no less satisfying for being favoured with a meagre audience. All the same, when faced with the "Classical" Symphony it is not easy to decide what Prokofiev's own attitude was.

This engaging work can, of course, be enjoyed straightforwardly as an orchestral equivalent of those pungently tuneful little piano pieces composed by a precocious child almost as soon as he was into his teens. But surely, the music's combination of a neat, tidy surface with explosive inner vitality had an ironic intention? Certainly, it made the most pleasurable change possible from the horribly inflated symphonies: other composers have been producing. Although everything is honed to bare essentials, there is still scope for enjoyable, yet always functional, sensuous textures, which the LSO realised with great élan under Mr Abbado.

The Violin Concerto No. 1, though a score from the same period, finds Prokofiev in

several less-ambiguous and it is not merely one suggest that this work, by soloists is unaccompanied, how firmly violin holds the centre stage. More unusual it is that, as in the "Classical" Symphony, this is absolutely concise, no being wasted.

Salvatore Accardo's performance was immaculate yet taut, full of fire, and more so than in the Scherzo, where there is magical, background presented with fluidity by Mr Abbado. The writer's gesture more the preceding movements here, also, there was beautifully executed detail, especially from woodwind.

Different facts again, Prokofiev's complex parts are shown in the Symphony 3, a fascinating recombination of music from his opera "Farewell Angel" a kind of artistic reading of its religious story. This lean room for equivocation makes sterner demands on the orchestra. Those were we and Mr Abbado fully rose to the more of ambitions; there was, in particular, some finely grasping during the more specific passages.

Acis and Galatea

Snape Maltings

Kenneth Loveland

No matter what one's reaction to the manner in which James Brydges, Duke of Chandos, acquired his wealth we are all in his debt through the music Handel wrote for his palace at Canons, near Edgware, particularly so in the case of the masque *Acis and Galatea*, which reveals the finest elements of the 18th-century style which occupied him at the time and blends them with a lighter, more diverse, more characteristic expression proper to his first major English text.

The performance which George Malcolm directed from the harpsichord as if it were the Aldeburgh Festival would have surprised those who have grown up with the work through British provincial festivals; memories of heavy-footed choruses started uneasily in the mind. Aldeburgh claimed to reproduce the Canons forces almost exactly, which not only meant an instrumental ensemble of no more than two violins, two cellos, two oboes, recorder and harpsichord (one musician more the Canons, where somebody doubled on recorder) but the elimination of the chorus as such.

The production, helped by the first night by also scene changes and short intervals, proves even more trying on better acquaintance. Simply as a present Shakespeare's characters plot (with an interesting or two from Boccaccio) Prokofiev's music, it succeeds much better than any old-fashioned initial in almost certain.

So far as details of gravity are concerned, might possibly prefer duets; Lavrosky's dance, particularly incident Cranko or MacMillan Nureyev's concept is a piece. He is strongest in the display dances a predictably in the excess good dances for the which have a plausible heaviness, with much and, when fighting, are resolved.

The Italianate air of the production is of the street dances by and the team of flag players and the beggars in the street put in its medieval context, does the "Wheel of Fortune" recurring at the banquet and M. death. This production to last.

Initial cares over

Romeo and Juliet

Coliseum

John Percival

The lovers remain unchanged at all performances of Nureyev's *Romeo and Juliet* this month, himself dancing with more abandon now that the initial cares of production are over and Patricia Ruanne showing strong insight as the heroine, who in this version has many more dances than usual to express her troubles instead of mime. Some of the supporting roles vary. This week Kenneth McCombie is playing Benvolio; less dominant than James Kage (whose fair hair and height make him stand out), but with a keen energy of his own to replace that.

Among other changes, Rita Perle's Rosaline is more coolly romantic than Mariola Assandri's, but easier interpretation; both readings make good sense. Patricia Bart next week will need to work hard to excel the neat, agile speed of movement and airy fantasy of the late Nicholas Johnson, brings to Mercutio. Frédéric Wemmer's courteous, smiling Tybalt, but ferocious when crossed, is another interpretation it will not be easy to beat.

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NEW BOOKS



A new man in the Wolf's Lair

Hitler's War
By David Irving

(Hodder & Stoughton, £9.95)
Although A. J. P. Taylor seems to have decided that he was wrong, I hope there is nobody around who still believes that Adolf Hitler was merely a monster or, in any politically significant sense, mad. When David Irving began work in 1964 on this huge, disingenuous but often impressive book, there were many in Europe and America who took false comfort from such labels of abnormality, but in the last decade a succession of political, cultural and strategic historians has established beyond doubt that Hitler's career was informed by terrifying consistency and political intelligence. J. P. Stern, for instance, has written of the continuity, so utterly bewildering to his French and English negotiating partners, between peace and war, in which his foreign policy was based, where subversion, propaganda, diplomatic and economic pressure, war of nerves, threat of war, localized war and general war itself all merged into a single spectrum, and he alone knew the stage that had been reached at any one time.

Much the same could be said about the foreign policies of Bismarck, Napoleon, Philip II or Catherine the Great (but of what British leader? Joseph Chamberlain?) so the first thing to be noted about Irving's claims made for Hitler's War is that the battle to place Hitler insidiously in the context of European history has already been won. Mr Irving will not have it so, however, because he wants to fight and win it all over again in his own way. To do this, he must appear to ignore the researches of most of the best historians, including Bracher, Norman Rich, Martin van Creveld and Joachim Fest, classifying them by implication with the thick weeds of mythological jungle that continue to smother the face of the Third Reich, and continuing to entangle themselves with such early monuments of synthesis as Bullock's Hitler and Shier's Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, from his bibliography at the end.

From that period only Hush Trevor-Roper's work is commended, because *The Last Days of Hitler* was based on the records of the era and is therefore virtually unassailable even today. Trevor-Roper's book stands today as much for its fine historical judgment, presentation and argument, as for its use of contemporary sources, but fine historical judgment is not a virtue Irving makes

much of. For him, the primary source is an end in itself, and the energy with which he pursues it is certainly one of the book's attractions. Irving is never dull.

But he is arrogant and, with his knowledge, his publishers compound his arrogance. They claim, for example, that Hitler's closest staff spoke only to Irving and, with "one or two unimportant exceptions", refused to talk to John Toland, American author of the more conventional but well assembled *Adolf Hitler* (Doubleday, WHS Distributors, £7.50), at all. Since by Toland's account these unimportant exceptions include at least three intimates of the final years and the Chancellor's bunker itself—Traudl Junge, Hitler's youngest secretary, Gunter, his personal adjutant, and Erich Kempka, his driver—this seems a foolish and quite unnecessary claim. But it is all part of Irving's cultivated, roguish manner: he is out to upset and he is good at it. The trouble is that, since he finds it so easy, he becomes careless. He shows off.

The opening of Irving's book tells us much about him. "Late on the evening of September 3, 1939", he writes, "Hitler exchanged the elegant, marble halls of the Chancellery for the special train America, parked in a dusty Pomeranian railroad station surrounded by parched and scented pine trees and wooden barracks built by the central European sun."

The reader is gripped at once, because the writer is so obviously in his element; he is there. The schoolboy who, he tells us in his introduction, used to play in the woodland wreckage of a crashed Heinkel and heard the flying bombs cut over Southsea, now passes through his work into the skin of his childhood war, and turns it inside out. For he is presenting the events of 1939-45 (the earlier years will go into a second book) "as far as possible through Hitler's eyes, from behind his desk." In this it seems to me, he is brilliantly successful, having read nothing except the *Table Talk* which gives so immediate a feeling of Hitler's thinking—and although there are enormous limitations to this approach it is carried out consistently to the end.

Irving has rooted out and drawn on so many unfamiliar small sources, diaries, notebooks, letters, memories of those who were with Hitler, particularly at Rastenburg, that it requires little imagination to picture him as one of their

number, leaning over the map-table in the Wolf's Lair or bringing the good news—when there was good news—across the steps to the Führer. When the news was bad, Captain Vinnitsa, who the Führer described as "one of the weakest leaders Germany ever had", the picture in the narrative itself is quite different; there we see a phenomenon offering innumerable supplies of "insubordinate" too simple for over-subtle subordinates to grasp and carry over. He has cast himself as the Führer's correct angel, the avenger of the Führer's mistakes, a valiant doctor's report of Hitler's conversations without comment or blush: "Perhaps one day after he's dead and buried an objective Englishman will come and give him the same kind of objective treatment" (as J. D. Chamberlain had given the Kaiser). Mr Irving, of course, is about as objective as Rousseau or Benvenuto Cellini, and it is in the area of disguised autobiography—Hitler's, not Mr Irving's—that the interest of his extraordinary book lies.

No German would dare to write and publish, except privately, so sympathetic a study of Hitler even today, and in one sense Hitler's War may be regarded as a long-delayed English response to the Führer's "wonderful and obsessive" count of England from the early Thirties to the last weeks of the war. Mr Irving carries sympathy so far that, while he offers a convincing presentation for many of Hitler's own motives and strategic decisions, he can only present an indifferent, partial and unbalanced view of virtually everyone else.

It is, inevitably, Hitler's view and implies moral judgments never made of Hitler himself. Churchill and Roosevelt are bloody warlords and Marx; the Italians beneath contempt; the conspirators of July 20, 1944, are treacherous and incompetent. How absurdly unreasonable of the Poles to decline surrender in 1939, and of the British a year later! Irving follows Himmler's General Karl Wolff in blaming the execution of the 1942-43 Polish intelligentsia on the Polish resistance, and the assassination of Reinhold Heydrich in Prague, performed by partisans trained and financed by the British. (Therefore, Mr Irving insinuates, we can never be sure what Mr Irving, independent of Hitler, thinks of

because he rarely argues or pre-

ferred instead the excited account based on the scrap of paper. His most celebrated scrap of paper, notes for a call to Heydrich in November containing Hitler's instruction "no liquidation of Jews", is just possible to see that Final Solution was a catch-all slogan for liquidation of the Jews in Hitler's writings, and surely Trevor-Roper is correct in assuming that Irving's find refers to particular instances—perhaps to some 74,000 Berlin Jews being rounded up at one time—and was probably temporary character. (Did the fact that Hitler spoke non-extremism on this occasion mean it was unusual in itself? Mr Irving does consider that possibility.) At any rate, less three months later, defending the persecutor of the unspeakable Streicher after the war, the Wolf's Lair, the Führer was back on "We shall regain our health". He Himmler, "only by eliminating the Jew can the context be biological, the meaning clear."

Mr Irving has thus placed at the heart of his scandal a negative achievement, a sequence of illogical jumps across the chasms of his argument that dethrone his hypothesis. He proclaims almost with a fatalistic certainty that, like every historian, he has failed to find any evidence that personally ordered the extermination of Jews—and here come the jumps—because his has not been found, it does not exist because it does not exist he never did. It makes a perverse crown to an abasement of highly talented book before him, but it is enough to indicate that nobody interested Europe during and after the Second World War in the complexities of the Anglo-German relationship (as exemplified less in the F than in Mr Irving himself) should be startled by its energy and maddened by its narrow and narrow view of the greatest str of our time.

To be published next week: "The Pathetic God—Adolf Hitler" by Robert Waite, (Harper and Row, £7.95).

Giant and crank

Mahatma Gandhi and his Apostles
By Ved Mehta

(André Deutsch, £4.50)

Mr Ved Mehta is a New Yorker writer, and a very good one. He does not much like his native India, or rather its variety of intellectual cant and religious obscurantism, and his distaste pervades the book.

He does not knock Gandhi. Saito or half-naked fakir, as Churchill once described him, the portrait is drawn objectively, and his Gandhi emerges as an immensely likeable man. The apostles do not fare nearly as well.

They range from Birla, the rich industrialist, in whose Delhi garden Gandhi was assassinated, to Mirabehn Slade, the daughter of a British admiral who tried to lord it over every-

body in the ashram. There is not a Matthew, Mark, Luke or John among them. And despite the relics and monuments, the Gandhian teachings have made little or no lasting impression on the mass of Indians. Perhaps they could hardly be expected to, by practising *brahmacharya*, or celibacy. Even Gandhi overcame the carnal demon only after 24 years of marriage, and in old age felt required to test his resolve by taking young women to bed with him.

But they could have done something about the Untouchables, who Gandhi saw as the children of God. Mehta concludes that age-hardened ignorance has not yielded at all to one man's lifetime of superhuman efforts and object lessons. Indian society still requires their total degradation, as sweepers and worse, and they willingly submit.

This explains Gandhi's extra-

ordinary preoccupation with human excrement, and the disposal thereof. In the ashram everybody took it to turn empty the chamber pots. Similarly, his search for *brahmacharya* made him cranky about food, and he gave up milk to starve his sexuality.

If this made him a crank, it did not prevent him from becoming one of the political giants of this century. Mr Mehta believes that he is comparable to Jesus, Buddha and St Francis, but Mr Rajagopalachari, a close associate of Mahatma and the former governor general of India, admitted his ultimate failure. "The glamour of modern technology, money and power is so seductive that no one—I mean no one—can resist it. And it is because of Gandhi we got our freedom before we were ready. He developed in us the character to match the responsibility. The handful of Gandhians who still believe in his philosophy of simple life in a simple society are mostly cranks."

A fastidious pen

The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady
By Edith Holden

(Michael Joseph, Webb & Bower, £5.50)

In the spring of 1920, Edith Holden, a Warwickshire lady in her forty-ninth year, and an illustrator by profession, fell in the Thames whilst picking chestnut buds at Kew, and drowned. Of the many poignant features of her death, not the least is that, had she lived

out her natural span, she might have had something to say about the fate of her personal notebooks, one of which has now been published in facsimile as *The Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady*.

It is always comforting to read a diary that was plainly never meant for public eyes, though in this case it is not from any sense of prying. There are no skeletons laid bare in this parish record, no secret passions revealed, no savour of the age, or even,

sadly, of the writer herself. Edith Holden's journal for 1906 is a calendar of birds arriving and flowers opening, handwritten with a fastidious pen, illustrated by the author's own watercolour sketches, and adorned here and there with favourite snippets of verse. It is painstaking, pretty and utterly unoriginal. It has something of the quality of a child's scrapbook.

The best things in it are her paintings of flowers (her birds are rather clumsy)—but then they should be, since it was from these that she earned most of her livelihood. They are accurate for the most part, and have a delicate, cool, summer warmth. But in case anyone should think this exceptional in an Edwardian woman, remember that Anne Pratt's remarkable four volume *Flowering Plants* has been out over 50 years, containing not only hundreds of her own paintings, but a text that was adventurous, sceptical and inquisitive.

From the evidence of this book at least, Edith Holden had none of these qualities. She saw what one was expected to see, in its proper season, noted it down, and on "March 1: March has come in like a lamb with a warm wind and rain from the south-west. . . . 4: Glorious sunshine. First warm day of spring. All the skylarks up and singing in the blue. . . . 6: Tonight, road was discovered jumping in the hall; it must have come in through the garden door which had been open all day. And so it goes on, the excitement real enough. I am sure, but often borrowed, always on cue and never escaping through these clichéd images. There is scarcely a fresh and original insight in the whole year. "July 7: In a cornfield of growing wheat I saw a number of blossoms of the Opium poppy. Their large red and purple blossoms made fine patches of colour among the green blades." Opium in the wheat? A Toad in the hall? Did her curiosity really stop short at these bare entries?

I doubt it. I suspect the construction of this exquisite scrapbook had much in common with the embroidering of a sampler, a formal exercise done for private consumption. To have made it public as it stands not only misrepresents what was an advanced and popular form before the days of typewriters and scarce albums: but also, I suspect, Edith Holden herself, who I am sure was a more interesting lady than suggested by this rather bland record.

Books next week: Paul Barker on *Ruling Passions* by Tom Driberg; Cameron Hazlebury on *Lord George*; the Court of the Wilderness by John Campbell; Peter Tinniswood on new fiction.

An Humbler Heaven

William Rees-Mogg

"William Rees-Mogg is marvellously successful at conveying the strength of his conviction of the reality of religious experience, and of a faith that is relevant to his and everyone else's domestic life." *Eric James, The Times*

"The virtue of his book is its considered reasoning tone." *Peter Levi, Sunday Times*

£3.50
HAMISH HAMILTON

Louis Heren

Decline of respect

The Growth of Crime
By Sir Leon Radzinowicz and Joan King

(Hamish Hamilton, £6.95)

This is an important book, crammed with information, essential to the student and very readable in so far as it is written in good, non-technical prose. But for the general reader, it must be considered hard going. Rarely, if at all, do the authors leave diagnosis for any attempt at conclusion, except, perhaps, in one section—"The Penal Predicament", which I find much the best part of the book.

The authors have not, as far as I can discover, quoted a startling piece of unanimity reached by my memory is correct at the 1965 United Nations Conference on Crime. The problem of juvenile delinquency is far the most important aspect of crime, since juveniles become adults and often continue in their habits) does not seem to appear among primitive peoples, whereas the elders are respected for their superior knowledge (apart from licensed minor misdoings), until puberty makes youngsters the cumberly adult members of the tribe, when serious sanctions automatically apply.

The influence of tightly-kept traditions in the keeping children out of criminality and the collapse of influences such as parent, church and teacher, are duly noted in the book; but not the same deduction as was reached by the United Nations conference, that delinquency is the price we pay for increased education and social upgrading. The reasoning is that, once a nation starts to educate its children, the child begins to outstrip its parents and older members of the community in intellectual achievement and to know more than his parents at least to think he does. "Respect" for parent, priest, medicine-man and teacher soon begins to decline (as we can observe in our schools today) as he questions the sanctions created by the older generation from his new and superior standpoint. This, the conference concluded, is a fundamental reason for the rise of crime in the modern world.

Twelve years later, it certainly looks as though the thesis is correct, but it does hold out hope that, as educational and social advances level out, some sort of discipline may emerge again. That crime "will ever diminish much, whilst a sophisticated society places so much opportunity in its way, is unlikely. To take one example: the sons of working class criminals, brought up in criminally-orientated surroundings, can learn criminal skills for complicated fraud, while the scientific learn the finest techniques for outwitting sophisticated security devices; and I do assure the authors that this happens in the British underworld.

Rereading and finding much to digest, I could wish that the book's contents had been split into smaller volumes which would hold the reader's attention ("Sentencing" is one such); and that the voice of the criminal himself had been rather more heard. It is when *oratio directa* breaks in on *oratio obliqua* that human problems reach the reader's ear with greater force. All the same this is a valuable and encyclopaedic book that one cannot overlook.

Peta Fordham

Undramatic tale

Part of My Life
By A. J. Ayer

(Collins, £6.95)

Some years ago, I was told, Professor Ayer said "I'll write my autobiography, if anyone likes, but it won't be philosophy", a comment, I believe, on my review of one of his books—I had referred to Collingwood, whose historical and relativistic approach contrasted so strongly with the brisk absoluteness and undiachronic objectivity of the predominant philosophical development, notably Logical Positivism.

Now Collingwood's own *Autobiography* was strictly intellectual: but it was about a particular man, in the first person, and about the history of his developing thought. Without being at all "emotive" it was moreover moving; because, I think, of the profound urge to philosophizing which it revealed, not at all because of the hindsight that he wrote it under the pressure of numbered days.

Professor Ayer has now written his autobiography, and tells us also about his conception of philosophy and his philosophical development. There is much that is interesting about what his contemporaries (mostly in England and America) mean by doing philosophy, and how that was influenced by or reacted against his own work. Obviously, his book, full of highly representative names, dropped quite noiselessly, will provide an interesting and useful document of our contemporary history—for posterity.

He is well in a plain, correct style. What is lacking is the concrete imaginative detail which makes an organic story and makes for participation. It is not quite autobiography because Professor Ayer plainly undramatic tale, a scrupulous and detailed catalogue, apparently strictly chronological (up to 35) without being historical: an account of partly Swiss-Jewish ancestry, prep school, the years of Cambridge, Oxford and later, intellectual life. Everything that he disdains is honest. He prefers to be kind and prefers kind

people. And prefers to be tolerant; even towards his philosophical adversaries (perhaps here a bit patronizing).

He has had nevertheless his hates, breaking out into something like violence in the case of a former schoolmaster—"A sadistic and repressed homosexual". He has had his loves (quite a lot of these, it appears). These he alludes to collectively or else merely reports that his feelings occurred.

Collingwood told you next to nothing about his private life but you can feel in him, the real process of intellectual growth, how he became what he had become. Ayer's story might have been written up by his contemporaries notes—exact and thoughtful notes which include some good anecdotes and wry comments. He only after the events, almost naively, and gives no evidence of applying what he has learned.

He appears genuinely modest and not to have had any arrogant expectations of success; and he tells a few good stories against himself. This might be because of a continuing need for reassurance—he seems to give undue weight to compliments, personal and professional.

Entirely unhistorical himself, almost philistine, he has always been drawn to actors and actresses, films and film stars—that, in the context, may be significant. Obviously, his book, full of highly representative names, dropped quite noiselessly, will provide an interesting and useful document of our contemporary history—for posterity.

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Kathleen Nott

Paradise on earth

Towards a New Democracy

By Giscard d'Estaing

Translated by Vincent Connolly (Collins, £2.95)

Liberalism is not generally regarded as a French virtue, and the liberal philosophy, not one which has ever commended itself very strongly to Frenchmen. Apart from brief spells in the nineteenth century, under Louis Philippe (a much maligned and underrated sovereign) and under Napoleon III, it has never really dominated French political life. Frenchmen, whether of the right or the left, are conservatives at heart with a national weakness for strong government, tempered by a streak of anarchy.

It was President Giscard d'Estaing's bold ambition, when he came to power in 1974, to break out of this vicious circle of reaction and revolution, and endow it with a society "more just, more generous, and more fraternal", in which political debate no longer seemed the form of the class of "two mutually exclusive truths", or of a "war of religions" barely tempered by the fact that the protagonists live side by side.

It is too soon to say whether he has failed in this ambition, but obstacles have been building up against it; and the parliamentary elections of March 1978 threaten, if the left comes to power, to plunge France once again in the traditional revolution/reaction syndrome. Although when he wrote *Démocratie Française*, now published in English under the title of *Towards a New Democracy*, Mr Giscard d'Estaing had not yet had any clear afterthoughts, his severe condemnation of "collectivism" and all its works is singularly relevant.

And yet one cannot help asking oneself when reading through the precise, measured, impeccably marshalled but rather coldly intellectual argumentation of the work, whether it is really relevant to the France and the Frenchmen of today, a time especially in the very part of the work, where he describes French society as being "on the road

to unification" by way of suppression of class divisions, monopolies, discriminations, and want, and a large, expanding group absorbing into itself the of French society". M G d'Estaing, as some of French critics have said, to be describing the Fru his dreams "a little paradise on earth", than that of everyday rea-

He appears to derive inspiration from a combi of Rousseau and Montesquieu, a belief in the fundamental goodness of man and a power of intellect to solve problems with which he is faced in society. The ical, and economic plu which is his ambition France, based not analysis of economic anisms, but inspired by a sense of moral duty, merely another version eternal search for a way, between capitalist Marxism, between lib and collectivism.

The president wants low countrymen to beco rational and more reas less manichean and more ready to settle their pr by discussion and consu not by confrontation. tion, tolerance, fulfillme the notions that occu quently in the work. Bu well, in this ambition, but obstacles have been building up against it; and the parliamentary elections of March 1978 threaten, if the left comes to power, to plunge France once again in the traditional revolution/reaction syndrome. Although when he wrote *Démocratie Française*, now published in English under the title of *Towards a New Democracy*, Mr Giscard d'Estaing had not yet had any clear afterthoughts, his severe condemnation of "collectivism" and all its works is singularly relevant.

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Charles Ha

Fiction

Fire on the Mountain

By Anita Desai

(Heinemann, £3.50)

In a Dark Wood

By Marina Warner

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £4.50)

Out of sheer relief, it is easy for the regular reviewer to overpraise any novel of real promise or merit, which may shine like a beacon out of the usual dreary wasteland of new fiction. With hindsight, one recovers a sense of proportion. But Anita Desai's book, *Fire on the Mountain*, is beautifully accomplished and memorable by any standards she has the ability to shape and refine a piece of her own intense imagination into an independent work of art and does not lard the surface over with explanation, interpretation or detail in redundant comment. Each detail is chosen for its most carefully to do its particular job and the whole is allowed to speak for itself, very simply.

It is set in the Simla Hills, where an old lady, Nanda Kaul, lives a life as much like that of a hermit as is permitted by money and noisy gossiping world. Her villa, set high on the ridge, overlooks the hot, populous plain on one side and on the other, the snowy Hima-

lyas. Once, Nanda was wife to the vice-chancellor, hostess, mistress of a great house, mother and grandmother, and now, in her mind and all of them sucked away at her independent personality and freedom. She is weary, and escaped from her husband's death, in this solitude. Now comes an intruder, great-granddaughter Raka, sent from home after her own sickness and her mother's nervous breakdown. Nanda Kaul resents the child's arrival, closes herself against any emotional or physical intrusions, as she also tries to keep at bay a chattering poverty-stricken old friend. But Raka does not want to be a burden; she is self-sufficient, secretive, wild. Nanda Kaul recognizes her own self and becomes involved, against her will.

The hills and mountain paths, the dusty, red plain below, storms and bush and hot breakdown, Nanda Kaul's ground, they affect the moods and behaviour of the characters; out of them, violence erupts.

This is a short novel and both intensely moving and oddly remote. It repays rereading. I admitted it unreservedly. Like many first novels by unusually well-read authors, Marina Warner's is born out of literature rather than life, but if one accepts that as a legitimate and separate genre, *Fire on the Mountain* is an interesting representative of it.

A few years ago, she wrote an exceptionally good biography, *The Dragon Empress: The Life and Times of Tzu-hsi*,

Empress of China, and, more recently, *Alone of all her Sex: The Myth and Cult of the Virgin Mary*, and it is out of these twin obsessions, with China and Buddhism, that *Fire on the Mountain* comes. The former aspect is far and away the most unusual. Gabriel Naudon is that tedious and fictionally ubiquitous character, the tormented result of her passion for China, sent from an early childhood spent there. Now he is wrapped up in a study of the life of a fellow Jesuit, Andre de Rocha, an 18th-century scientist, astronomer and missionary to the court of the Emperor. In an afternote, Miss Warner says that de Rocha and his diary are imagined, but that the circumstances of his life are historically authentic, and provides a scholarly bibliography to prove it. Nevertheless, the Chinese Diaries, "extensively quoted, are not merely patches but pieces of imaginative and creative writing of a high order; full of human understanding and sympathy, as well as diverting detail, with there had been more—indeed, a whole book of them. For the rest, there are some nearly done but entirely fanciful Murdochian antics involving Gabriel's beautiful young wife, Olivier, cousin of the museum of baroque instruments; his jealous, rich brother Jerome, a failed writer, and a distant literary editor, and his wayward family, none of whom I yet another subplot, about a Sicilian peasant girl who claims to have had visions of the Virgin Mary, had too much power, and promise to be squeezed in

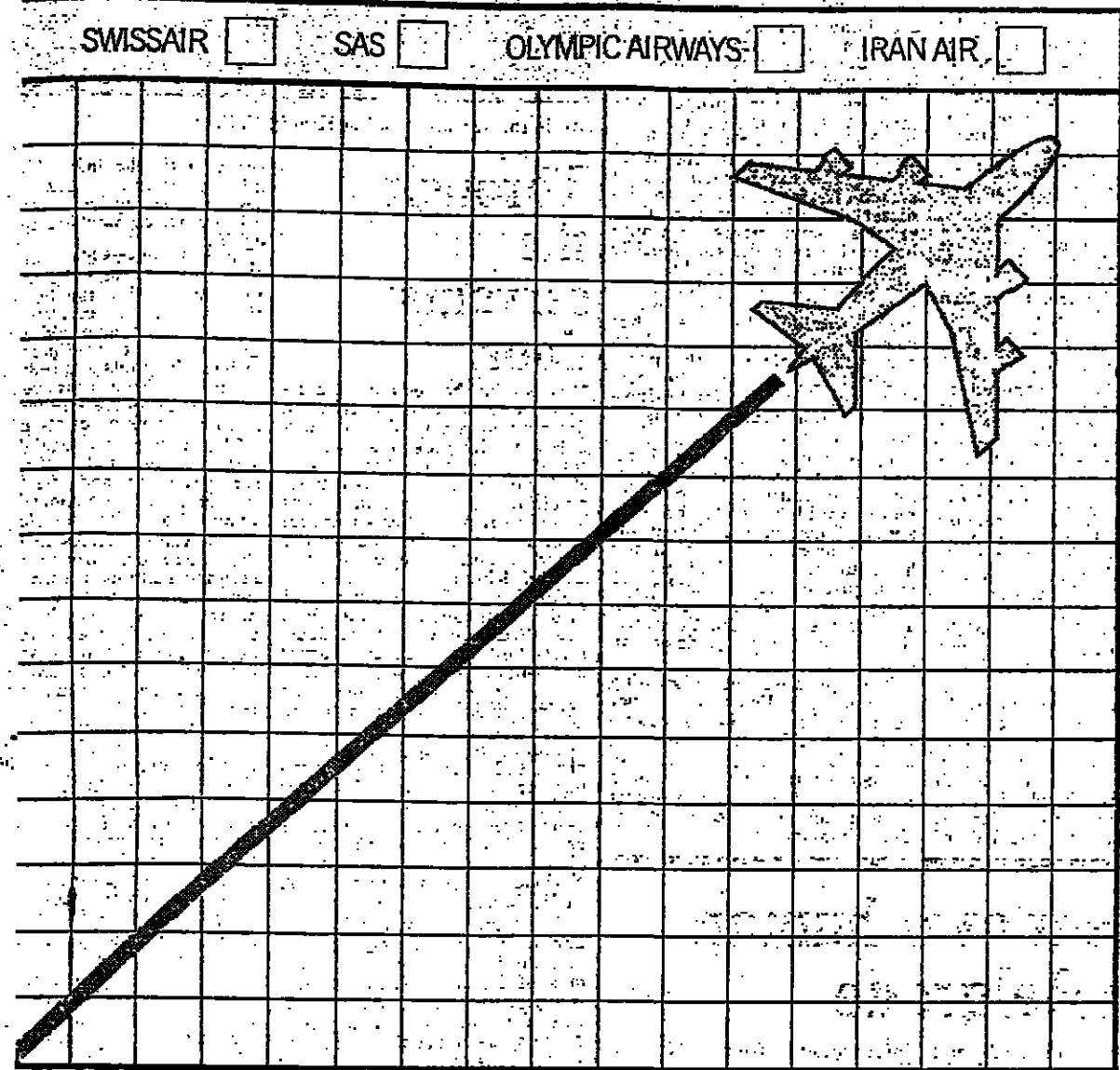
as tightly, and tardily I hope Marina Warner give us another novel, surely about early C about that.

Asylum, by Oliver (Collins, £4.25). A bit about characters who are dropped down in where, so rootless as opens at a dog-biscuit's ference, in the farcical style, often attempted successful, in Kipling and the role of dot young rebel doesn't Knox, a most gen novelist, at all. Indeed ease with the rest of it lively Darya, it through London from the fatherland, asylum, clinging to Michael, is palpable.

In the Heart of the Ca I. M. Coetzee (Secker, £3.50). Inense markedly unpleasant; sweat and semen, and in 266 short, number graphs. The narrat embittered, only African farmer, a emotional neglect, isolation and the he father brings home-y, young bride, and she to death. The black vant brings home a ne bride and . . . O Much trying on of p how it fits to one's can't reasonably be s But it is grippingly w and M Coetzee's fema the hysterical female ceasingly acute.

Sus

Guess which is the world's fastest growing airline?



Which of these airlines operates the longest non-stop scheduled flight?

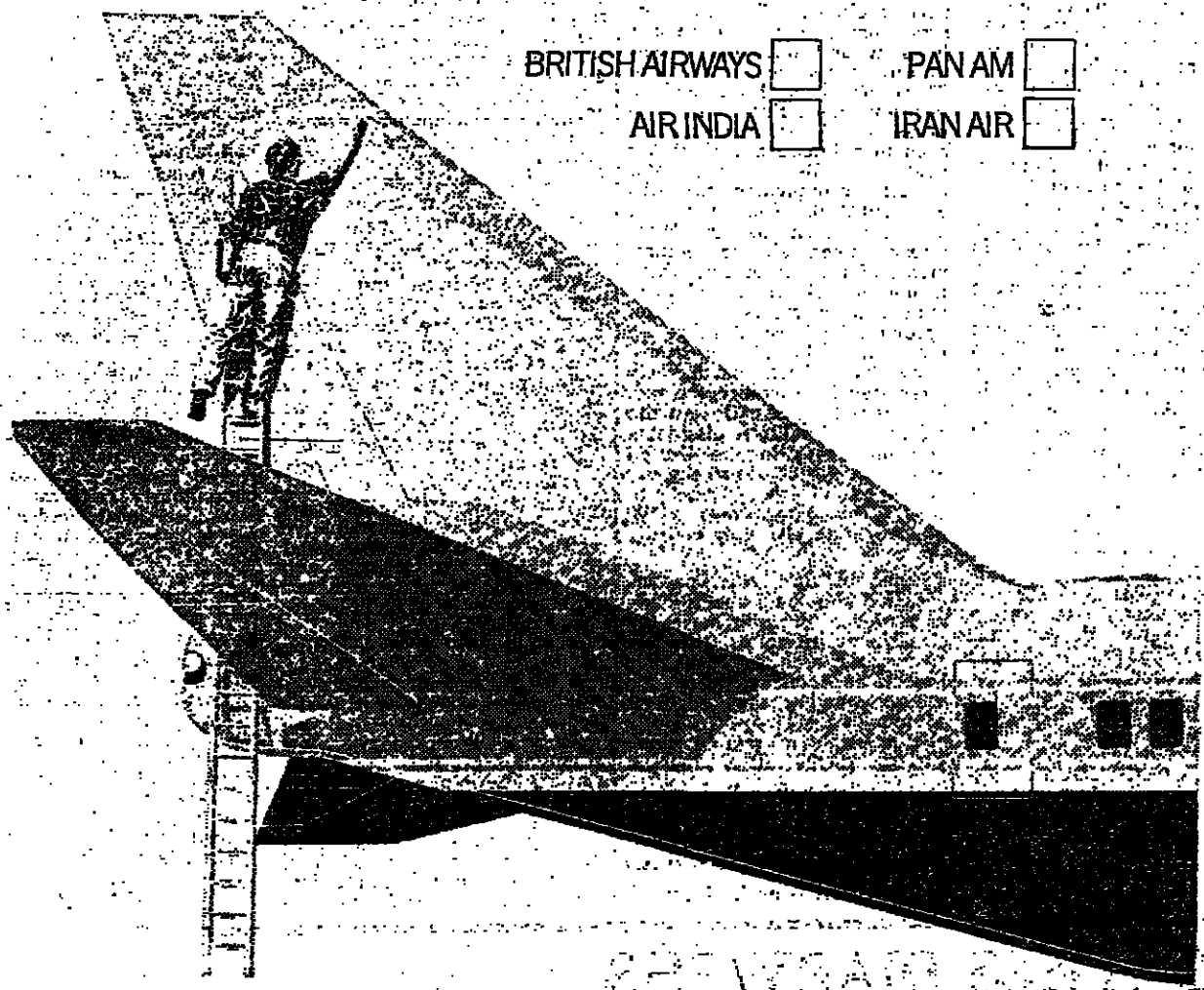
BRITISH AIRWAYS ☐ IRAN AIR ☐ LUFTHANSA ☐ TWA ☐

Only one of these airlines flies to London, New York, Moscow, Peking and Tokyo. Which is it?



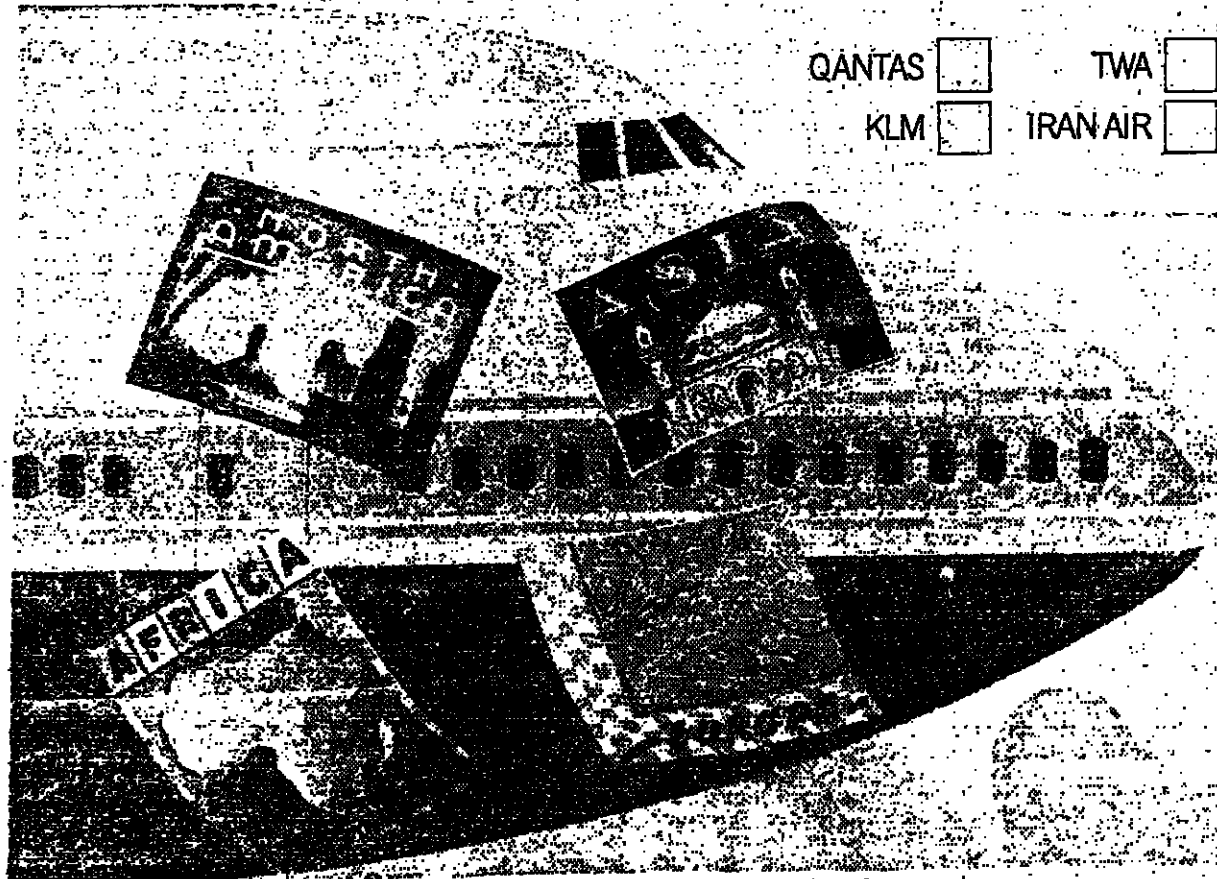
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KLM ☐ IRAN AIR ☐

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Geoffrey Smith says Conservatives must make their policies known

The anxieties gnawing away at the Tories as they wait and wait

As Parliament reassembles this week the Conservatives enter one of the most difficult periods for any party: waiting for an uncertain length of time for an election victory that is apparently inevitable. Yet is it? Is it enough just to wait for the triumph at the appointed hour? Ought they to be doing more to keep up the momentum? These are the anxieties that are bound to gnaw away at them, wait, and wait.

The strategy up to now has clearly been to play it cool. That was never more evident than at the Scottish Conservative Party conference last month when the proceedings were so bland that even a number of senior Conservatives were disturbed.

When that happens it is not unreasonable for the rest of us at least to ask a few questions. The policy of which Perth provided such a notable example was presumably based on three assumptions: that the natural course of events in general and the economy in particular is bearing the Conservatives to office, no matter how long the election may be delayed; that governments lose elections rather than oppositions win them; and that the party has more to lose from a mistake than it has to gain by an initiative that excites them.

As general propositions I believe all three to be true. Moreover, I think there is a strong trend in public opinion looking above all for stability these days. There have been too many failures of public policy, too many unexpected

blows, too many shattered hopes for a change any more to be regarded naturally as an ally. In the atmosphere of today the big promise is no longer the political weapon it was.

Yet alongside great disillusionment with the Government there exists a good deal of doubt as to whether the Conservatives are really adequately prepared to take over. One hears this from different directions. If anything were now to deny them the expected victory it would most probably be this doubt. Is there anything more they can do to dispel it?

One needs to distinguish sharply here between the preparations that are required to govern effectively and those that are necessary to win the election. There are a good many items of unfinished business in the first category. I would take these as examples.

One is devolution. It would be reassuring to feel that the party had a clearer idea of what it would do, not just as an immediate tactical response but as a policy of substance, if faced after the election with considerably more Scottish Nationalist MPs. Would the pressures within the party permit the leadership to cope with a mistake that it has to gain by an initiative that excites them.

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Despite disillusionment with the Government, there are doubts whether the Conservatives are really adequately prepared to take over

It is possible to see the task of a Thatcher administration in two lights: one is to establish after the fashion of 1974 that the Conservatives can provide a stable and competent government without either letting inflation get out of hand or engaging in a dangerous conflict with the unions; the other is to reduce the weight of taxation, bureaucracy and general government interference.

If it can achieve the first task it will serve a useful purpose; if it can achieve the second as well it may be historic. It would then be in running Downing Street as opposed to getting there. But there is a good deal of preparation still to be done in that field, which may have much to do with the effectiveness of her administration but which will have little effect on her electoral prospects.

The third example may seem a little imprecise but is potentially the most important. It

is to do so that does not require any sudden dash for glory. If Mrs Thatcher does not proceed gradually she will achieve neither task. The Conservatives will need to be confident in their capacity to govern before attempting many changes of substance. But they

need to be working out now how to lighten the pressure of government interference on our lives, preferably in ways that will associate that process with the reduction of public spending.

But all of this is essentially preparing for government. Preparing to win the election is something different. The fact that there is not much the party can do at this stage about the main doubt in the voters' minds: whether the Conservatives can cope with the unions. That is something they will just have to prove in office.

But while they are justified in concentrating on a waiting game, in politics it is rarely safe simply to wait.

In the first place, there are certain little local difficulties to be got out of the way. The more obvious is the matter they have handed themselves in over rates. They have promised to abolish domestic rates without being able to agree on what to put in their place and they are in some confusion as to whether to maintain the commitment.

There is much to be said for wriggling off it in as seemly a fashion as they can manage and even more for making their intentions clear well in advance of the election. Otherwise they are liable to be caught in an embarrassing ditch that might infuriate ratepayers and damage the party's credibility in general.

That is the critical point. As they wait they must look like an alternative government. That requires a bit more than the current Conservative position. There has been Mrs Thatcher's most impressive quality as leader. Enough must be revealed of

their policies to make their general intentions credible.

Taxation is a case in point. The Conservatives are known as the party of lower taxation. It is one of their main attractions, and the present leaders are known to be at least as keen on this as their predecessors. But in electoral terms that is not quite enough.

There is a very proper concern not to promise more than can be delivered. So there have been declarations of intent to relieve the tax burden and to switch it from direct to indirect taxation, rather than precise commitments. It would be unwise to make too specific commitments without knowing the economic circumstances in which a Conservative government would take over, but something more is needed to convince people that the party really would provide the new climate of incentive for business and individuals that is so badly wanted.

In so far as that would depend upon further cuts in public expenditure, something more would have to be said about Conservative intentions in that area. There would not have to be a detailed list of cuts, just enough to make the taxation promises credible. That is the word the Conservatives should have written on their hearts.

The purpose of disclosing some more policies should not be to make the blood course more quickly through the veins but to strengthen the credibility of a party that has every prospect of winning but is still not entirely convincing.

Eire: voting for personality but not much ideology

The 2,100,000 voters of the Irish Republic go to the polls today in the face of a myriad of localised distinctions, contradictory statistics, political feuds and electoral quibbles to decide any one of a number of candidates through even the remotest country lane during the past three weeks will have noticed the personalised nature of the election campaign. From every available vantage point, the conflicting posters have presented a choice between Mr Jack Lynch, leader of the traditionally more republican Fianna Fail Party, and Mr Liam Cosgrave, who succeeded him as Prime Minister when his Fine Gael/Labour coalition took office in 1973.

A keen observer will also have noticed that both main parties reserve for themselves the national colours, a similarity which reflects the lack of ideological difference between them on the key issues of the notable exception of Northern Ireland. In the absence of tangible party distinctions, the attention of foreign commentators has concentrated on the differences in personality between the two potential Premiers, both in their late fifties. These have been conveniently highlighted by the stark contrast in the campaigns they have pursued.

Mr Lynch, a courteous and approachable man with a diffident manner, has crossed and recrossed the country in car

and helicopter accompanied by the sort of electoral razor-tattaz usually associated with the brash states in America. Altogether he has covered more than 6,000 miles in a tour which has taken in every Irish constituency from austere convent to bar room snug. Underaken in the face of constituency changes heavily loaded in favour of the government, the tour has been heralded by Fianna Fail spokesmen as the main reason for the early improvement in the party's prospects of achieving a surprise victory.

Mr Cosgrave, on the other hand, has made far fewer personal appearances and has studiously avoided involvement in gimmicks such as the pop songs and personalized tea-shakes which have marked Mr Lynch's progress. He has also refused point blank to take part in a televised confrontation with his rival. An essentially conservative Prime Minister, shy to the point of gruffness, imbued with deep Catholicism of a type rarely found outside Ireland, Mr Cosgrave has relied heavily on the record of his coalition government and his own reputation as a provider of law and order.

The son of W. T. Cosgrave, leader of Ireland's first independent government, Mr Cosgrave has inherited much of his father's unbending attitude towards security. With his emphasis on personal loyalty, his strict attitude to public morality

and sober lifestyle, he is often caricatured as a figure of his country's past.

But that is an image which appeals to many Irish voters, whose conservatism is legendary.

While Mr Cosgrave was born into politics and has strong views about the value of dynasties Mr Lynch arrived through another traditional route. Before joining Fianna Fail, the Republic's largest party, he was already a national figure because of his prowess on the hurling field. Unlike Britain, where sport is an unproductive breeding ground for politicians, in the Republic it has provided a frequent reservoir of talent for the main parties.

First chosen as a compromise candidate for Prime Minister in 1966, Mr Lynch is much the more recognizably Irish of the two present contenders for the post. His position as the single most popular politician has been reaffirmed by opinion polls published during the campaign. In contrast, Mr Cosgrave's strength as Prime Minister has come not from any personal charisma, but from his ability to select and manage a talented cabinet picked jointly from his own party and its more radical Labour partner.

During the bitter closing stages of the campaign, the coalition has deliberately fuelled public doubts about Mr Lynch's capacity to control the wider Republican elements inside his own party.

If, as most local forecasters now predict, Fianna Fail loses by a narrow margin when the votes are counted tomorrow, British observers believe that the blame will lie not so much with the personable Mr Lynch as with the murkier figures lurking on his front and back benches.

Christopher Walker

Disappointment over human rights in Belgrade

Yesterday on this page I discussed the text of the Helsinki agreement of 1975, which 35 states are now preparing to review in Belgrade. What of the results?

The most conspicuous result so far is the proliferation of monitoring activity. Apart from what the governments themselves are doing, dozens of groups representing minorities, dissidents and other aspects of human rights have collected evidence, written reports and made representations. In the Soviet Union several people are now in prison for setting up a group to monitor an agreement signed by their own government.

In Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, East Germany and elsewhere, Helsinki has been frequently invoked on behalf of human rights. In the United States, two Presidents have produced voluminous reports, and a specially created commission has brought together representatives of Congress and the Administration to monitor the agreement. (They were refused visas to the Soviet Union.) In Britain, reports have been produced by the Expenditure Committee of the House of Commons and by a group chaired by Lord Thomson, the former Labour Minister, under the auspices of the David Davies Memorial Institute of International Studies. In West Germany, books, articles and reports on Helsinki fill yards of shelves. In fact, anybody following the Helsinki conference in western Europe is by now liable to be drowning in paper.

But has there been any significant change in the behaviour of the states concerned? This is the most important question, and it gets a rather uncertain answer. The Helsinki agreement had a powerful effect as a generator of discussion, a point of reference, a setter of standards, and a court of appeal. It has firmly established itself in the vocabulary of East-West relations. But so far its effect on behaviour has been modest, and both sides have been found wanting. On the one hand, perhaps some unpleasant things have been stopped from happening for fear they might be raised at Belgrade.

On the other hand, the western record is not perfect either. Visas for visitors from eastern Europe can be slow and difficult, though improvements are promised. There has been little positive government initiative to promote East-West contacts or even to publicize the Final Act itself. In Britain, the total budget for implementation was only £100,000. The impression has been given that the West already meets all the requirements of the agreement, which is not entirely true, and communist governments have been allowed some special efforts in relation to America, but many applications for emigration have been refused. Conditions for journalists have improved in some respects, except in Czechoslovakia, but harassment and expulsions have not stopped altogether. Jamming of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe continues, and the BBC is sometimes jammed in Czechoslovakia. There has been no significant improvement in the availability of western newspapers in the East. Trade has probably not been much affected either way.

Progress on human rights and on all the provisions of the Helsinki agreement is in many respects it has deteriorated, particularly in regard to people who have been persecuted for invoking or monitoring the agreement. The recent 23-page report by President Carter's Administration is highly critical and points to the arrest of dissidents, deteriorating working conditions for western correspondents in the East, tightening of visa requirements for businessmen, and a slow-down of commercial and economic

information from Moscow. European reports are not quite so critical but they mostly express disappointment and are critical of continuing restriction on travel, information, and human rights. On the other hand, perhaps some unpleasant things have been stopped from happening for fear they might be raised at Belgrade.

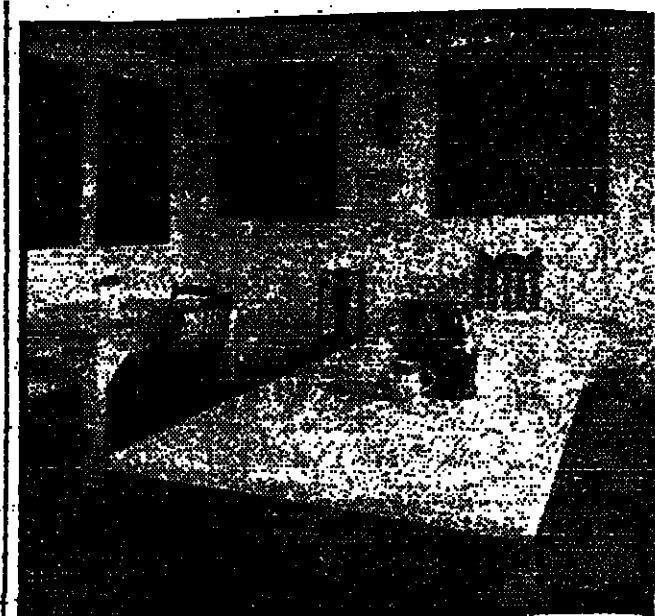
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Inside the servants' hall at Erdig Hall.

Through the servants' door

Most stately homes have a mortuary, so that it takes a determined suspension of disbelief to imagine real people actually living in them. The National Trust's latest and most ambitious restoration has brought life as well as structural soundness back to one of the grand country houses of the United Kingdom.

On June 27 the Prince of Wales will open Erdig Hall near Wrexham, with its gardens, estate buildings, and 2,000 acres of farmland and woodland, as a living example of how the squares lived in their high and palmy days.

Erdig is not just another grand old house. It has a number of special qualities that make it unique. Mining substance and other details made its restoration one of the most difficult and expensive that the National Trust has undertaken in its 82 years.

The same family, the Yorkes, christened alternately Simon and Philip, have lived in it for most of three centuries since it was built. They were squires for furniture and other possessions, never throwing anything away. No income ever had a grand clear-out. So the account-books and copious other documents, illustrating 300 years of social history better than a museum, whose objects are brought together for display, not for living.

For example, the stables contain a team of transport from the eighteenth and nineteenth century carriages to pony-traps, penny-farthings and other early bicycles, to the first motor cars and dismembered motor cycles. The library was collected in 1740, and not changed. Another unique quality of Erdig is the intimate relationship between its squire and his servants.

From the beginning the Yorkes had portraits painted by good artists of the butlers and housekeepers and others who worked for them, and wrote complimentary biographical verses to them. So it is possible to construct a complete family tree of the generations of the staff of about 60 servants and any one time who made Erdig live, and lived their quiet lives in that self-contained and secure little world, hardly touched by affairs outside.

Accordingly the National Trust has taken the imaginative step of reversing the usual relationship of upstairs and downstairs, by putting the servants and estate workers before their masters.

Visitors will approach Erdig not by the James Wyatt facade, but by the servants' entrance, the many workshops and departments below stairs that were the engine-rooms of a stately home. They will pass through the joined shop and a long of fresh timber, where carpenters are using twentieth-century tools to turn oak from the woods on the estate into tables and benches for the tea-

room in the hayloft. The s mill progresses from mac sawpit to steam boiler and oil engine, all working toges again.

The blacksmith's shop, himeyard that supplied the ntar for building the houses, the estate, the cart-shed, all the other manifold depments of estate are in work order, with tools and technique spanning three centuries.

There is an operation for w now a working estate again. The stables are again fill with horses, from the lo riding-school; and the bak is producing delicious bra again from its scuffle-ow. The visitor enters Erdig the back-door, through the laundry festooned with Vician underwear, past the bangle ten feet long, a through the kitchen with rai of antique saucepans and c-per pots, and a fresco telli the kitchen servants "Was not Wain not."

In the servants' hall s arrayed some of the fin family portraits (portraits the servants of the family, l is). For example, Edwa Prince, whose foreman in t eighteenth century, "A rai this indeed of houses; he ha already had four spouses", a so-on for many stanzas.

The Philip Yorkes of the la eighteenth century was an M-w, friend of Garrick, and p-His scribbler of bed but affionate verse. Also in the set-ants' hall, above the long tal where they ate, hang the swor of the troop of the Denbighs Militia raised by Erdig.

From downstairs the visit then proceeds upstairs to t state rooms that were the foc of so much below-stairs and o-side activity. Some of the fi-ture is superb, the best of type and period in the worl-nably the vast collection pier glasses, the silver ge-furniture, the great Erdi State Bed rescued from decay by the Victoria a-Albert Museum, and the ch-ierie. Erdig caused a t-Chinese craze very early in t eighteenth century, introduct to it by Elihu Yale, founder Yale University, Indian admira-ator, and last but not le-neighbor of Erdig.

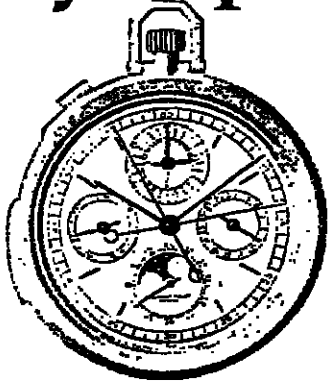
But the chief interest of t furniture consists in its o-uity, the continuity of own-ship, and the great detail which it is documented. It the happiest hunting ground imaginable for the social hist-

The original eighteenth- nteenth-century curia, chair covers, and other s-furnishings, hanging in tatt after two centuries of un-rupted family use, have b-mysteriously restored by a volunteer local needlewo-man. An inventory of 1726 reco-how the house was arrang-ed and the magnificent old d-ena have been recovered fr-ruin and wilderness accord-to an engraving of 1740.

Merlin Waterson, the his-buildings representative of National Trust, and his r-ment of artists and crafts-have almost completed watercolours of the restora-Erdig Hall lives again: a-ing exemplar of a vanis-way of life, and of the pe-both Downstairs and Upst-who made it work.

Philip Howe

"Truth," I quoted, "is never pure, and rarely simple."



The finely-edged gold case of the pocket-sized chronograph gleamed in the light of the green-shaded lamp.

And the remarkable face told me the truth of time in all its dimensions. 416 separate parts harmonised to split seconds, chime minutes and quarters, strike hours, show the day, the month, the year—even Leap Year—and the phases of the moon.

Small wonder, I reflected, that Einstein used one.

Or that, despite a price of £22,500, a small but growing list of people awaits the pleasure of owning 'La Grande Complication' Audemars Piguet.

Illustrated brochure and a list of appointed jewellers is available from Audemars Piguet, 69 Saffron Hill, London EC3N 8RS.

Infirm stamp of rubber government

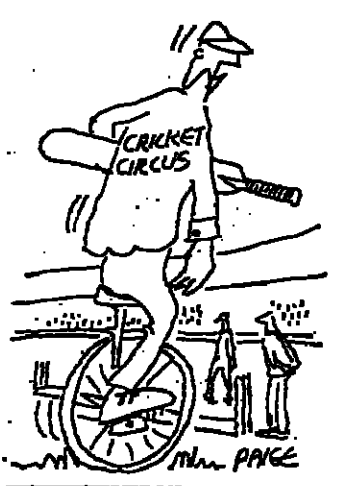
"I do not see myself as a walking rubber stamp," Labour rebel MP Audrey Wise said to me yesterday. "And may I say you don't look like one," I replied.

In truth, Mrs Wise, whose success in the Finance Bill in committee on Tuesday night has left some deep wounds in the party hierarchy—some say she has helped to bring a general election very much nearer—is a very attractive and soft spoken brunette.

She seemed to be vastly enjoying her day of national notoriety; television and radio interviews hardly left her alone all morning.

You will recall that the Tribune MP for Coventry South West was one of two Labour rebels who joined forces with the Opposition in demanding tax policy changes that, if carried to the Statute Book, would wreck the Healey Budget arithmetic.

But that is enough about Mrs Wise, the rebel, though I must add that she rejects the label entirely, and substitutes the words "mainstream Labour". She has two grown up children, and her husband, now a dispensing optician, used to be a semi-skilled factory worker. He was, Mrs Wise recalls with a hint of bitterness, victimized for his trade union activities.



Headlining

In his rather lugubrious way, David Bassett, general secretary of the Municipal and General Workers Union, can be a most amusing speaker if the mood takes him. Yesterday, at a Parliamentary Press Gallery luncheon, he had politicians and journalists roaring with laughter over two jokes.

One, apparently derived from his experience as a member of the Royal Commission on the Press, was his prediction of the next banner headline likely to be produced by the Daily Mail: "Forge Ahead with the Mail!" Mr Bassett's other anecdote concerned four journalists who were in a pub contemplating the talents of what he called a group of "ladies of easy virtue", adopting, as he said, Victorian language.

Nat touting

A reader tells me that he had booked seats for this Friday's performance of *Madras House* at the National Theatre. That performance, along with five others of the play, had to be postponed because of the strike (and the National has offered prospective theatre-goers, including my aforementioned reader, their money back).

What is bad, however, is that the box office at the National refuses to exchange this reader's tickets for ones for a performance in July to which he will now have to go. Instead, he must take a refund on the tickets he cannot use (through no fault of his own) and then buy new tickets at the increased prices which take effect on July 1.

Leaving aside the whole, monstrous issue of National prices going up again, I must agree with the reader that if Britain's National Theatre seeks to perpetrate this kind of sharp practice, what on earth will visitors think?

Red blot of history?

At the Downing Street dinner for the heads of state attending the Commonwealth Conference, guests were invited to autograph a special book which was proffered to each dignitary for signing with a fountain pen. President Mazaros took the book, but declined the pen, preferring to use his own pen which, containing red ink, made a gory impression on the page. The Archbishop who followed asked the civil servant who was in charge of it (blotter at the ready and so forth) why only the Cypriot leader had signed in red rather than blue. It is not red ink," replied the faithful fellow, obviously a veteran of Cyprus campaigns, "he has signed in blood."

Just awards

When that pictorial scourge of the Establishment, Ralph Steadman, was taken into the Establishment's bosom the other day, his first feeling (if he will excuse the expression) was: "No, they would bite my balls off." However, he is still (he tells me) "in possession" and chafes it was "very sweet of everybody to give me the Gold and the Silver Awards" of the Designers' and Art Directors' Association. The D and ADA awards (sold for his outstanding contribution to illustration and silver for an illustration of John Wain) comprise mounted pencil stubs.

Mr Steadman's irreverent drawings have, on occasion, stung the Establishment; not least his contributions to the Exhibition of Cartoons on a Royal Theme currently at the Langton Gallery in London. They are funny though; and if not exactly loving towards the Royal Family, the group drawing is... well, "very sweet."

Bombs away

No doubt contumacious consumers up and down the country will be delighted by the Law Commission's report that manufacturers should be unequivocally liable for injuries caused by their defective products, with the prospect of endless litigation over electric kettles, deplioratories and surgical trusses that it opens up.

It is not encouraging though to discover that the one exception stipulated is that of nuclear occurrences. The Commission have wisely decided to leave well alone the existing law that even if a nuclear explosion,

which they mildly term "occurrence", can be attributed to negligent manufacture there is no liability on the ducer.

Re-addressed

Call it, if you like, the Cas the Forgotten Address. It sh-have been written by E-Wallace but, strangely, it wa-Let me explain. Wallace lived at 37 Elgin Crescent, ring Hill; in fact, that is w-he wrote *The Four Just Me*. Nine years before his em-of the house, a comfortably maiden lady called Car-Holland lived there. She-courted by an ex-Army off-vanished, and was later f-dead in the moor of his l-in Clavering, Essex. He-duly hanged for her murd-wrote an account of this m-case, but he did not me-the fact that he had once l-in Miss Holland's house. The story is told by Hill, a crime expert, in latest Edgar Wallace So-newsletter.

I have heard the bell that tolls the knell of parting Westminst-chimes. It is called Chroma-Chime and life will never be the same because of it. Instead of the two-time doorbell we have grown to love to hate, we can now take our choice of 24 different chimes—or bits of tunes. Just right for the festive occasion: Oh Come all Ye Faithful, and Mendelssohn's Wedding March. And for the politically and nationalist-minded, there is Red Flag (with Maryland and Tannenbaum offered in the instructions as alternative euphemisms) and Deutschland Über Alles (nothing in the leaflet though about glorious things of These are Spoken). For the back door only Chroma-Chime offers the first six notes of Beethoven's Fifth. Fate knocking, says the leaflet. Very uplifting for housewives I would have thought.

For Saving
Investing and
Purchase
HALIFAX
BUILDING SOCIETY

For Saving
Investing and
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HALIFAX
BUILDING SOCIETY

BI and retailers y further talks i safeguards for ofits 'pointless'

After an investigation is completed, the sliding scale will be applied to the 3 per cent minimum margin will be reduced to 50 per cent at minimum.

For distributive safeguards only apply after an investigation is complete. They are: a minimum 2 per cent profit margin on turnover; an alternative of 80 per cent of the net profit margin obtained by the enterprise in the most recent profit margin report submitted to the Price Commission under the present code.

The consultative document only related to clause 9 of the Bill at present, awaiting the report stage in the Commons. Mr Hattersley expects the greater protection for companies coming from general criticism in clause 2.

Industry regards the latter as a potential threat and a source of uncertainty, at least until the commission's membership is known.

Mr Hattersley is expected to make an announcement soon about the identity of the chairman and his three deputies. He has now made his choice and it is thought that the new chairman will be a banker.

Mr Hattersley is known not to accept the basis of the CBI calculation that the proposed safeguards offer companies only two-thirds of the interim level available in the present code and less than half the final protection. He feels that such calculation is unjust.

Last night Mr John Methven, CBI director general, said that Mr Hattersley's proposals would not help avert "the frail flower of confidence" which was beginning to spring up.

1 for software exports

Programmers, one of the leading British software houses, is the only company to have responded to the invitation. But NEB says "agreement in principle has already been reached".

These companies are not identified. But one is believed to be SPIL International, subsidiary of the Simon Engineering group.

The announcement marks the approval by the NEB of the initial terms of a strategy plan. This is aimed, in particular, at the North American market, where Insc is likely to link with local software and systems companies.

RTZ refused secret hearing on 'cartel' claim

By Desmond Quigley.

Counsel for Rio Tinto-Zinc and seven of its senior executives yesterday failed in an attempt to have legal hearings on an alleged international uranium cartel held in secret session.

Rio Tinto-Zinc is one of several international mining companies which is being sued by Westinghouse Electric Corporation, which has alleged they formed an international uranium cartel. Westinghouse is itself being sued by several public utilities (power companies) for failure to meet uranium supply contracts.

Yesterday's court hearing at the United States Embassy in London, was taking evidence under letters rogatory issued by the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia in relation to 13 suits against Westinghouse.

Mr Leon Silverman and Mr Michael Barron, counsel for RTZ and seven senior executives, had objected to the presence of The Times.

Mr Silverman said: "Since we are here in Great Britain sitting under the orders of the British court, it seems to me it is not a free and open public court room but rather one of the nature of deposition-taking in the United States Embassy."

Judge Robert Merfidge said he was sitting as a United States judge by the courtesy and permission of the British courts. If the hearing was being held in the United States it would be open to the public.

He did not want to trespass on the British courts' proceedings and offered to hold up the hearing to allow Mr Burton the opportunity to make an application to the British courts.

Judge Merfidge would be guided by what the Chancellor had to say. Mr Burton declined to approach the British courts.

However, counsel for RTZ and the seven senior executives, including the chairman, Sir Mark Turner, subsequently refused the press permission to have a copy of the transcript of the previous day's proceedings.

After hearing evidence from Mr Terence Price, secretary general of the Uranium Institute, Judge Merfidge went into chambers to listen to a submission from Mr Forrest Bannan, an official of the Foreign Commerce section of the United States Department of Commerce. Mr Bannan is connected with a Grand Jury investigation into the uranium industry.

The court will consider Mr Bannan's testimony and the evidence of the RTZ executives. Last night RTZ repeated that it and group companies deny liability in respect of the proceedings brought against it by Westinghouse.

Employers press for 'tough' pay limit

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent.

Leaders of Britain's business community last night warned the Chancellor that earnings must not be allowed to increase by more than 6 per cent in a third phase of pay restraint.

Failure by the Government to adopt a tough approach to keeping the rise in earnings to that level would threaten industrial investment, fuel inflation, impose unwelcome pressure on the money supply, and lead to more unemployment.

The warning was delivered by Lord Watkinson, president of the Confederation of British Industry, during a working dinner with Mr Healey, Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade.

Lord Watkinson, accompanied by Mr John Methven, the organization's director general, and other top industrialists, made it clear that business and industry were becoming concerned at the lack of direction and commitment in the discussions over phase three.

The CBI Council had earlier urged its leaders to issue the strongest possible warning to the Government of the consequences of allowing earnings to increase by more than 6 per cent.

Employers are worried that any more generous increases would undo what had already been achieved in earlier phases and more seriously undermine the competitiveness of British industry by failing to achieve an inflation figure of about 5 per cent in the middle of next year.

It was clear from a post-council press conference that the CBI's membership is becoming worried about the

way in which the Government and the TUC appear to be drifting, and in so doing, raising the pay expectations of the country's workers and managers.

Mr Methven said: "The level of pay expectations in this country are rising above what they should be because the facts of life have not been made clear enough."

"There is a great danger of everything that has been achieved in the way of inflation being reduced, being swept away."

Echoing Mr Methven's worries, the CBI president confessed that he was "frightened" by what he termed the "deadening silence coming from Downing Street" over the shape of pay restraint in the next year.

The CBI told Mr Healey and his colleagues that the 6 per cent rise in earnings, coupled with 4 per cent in the form of the tax concessions announced by Mr Healey in the Budget (and the subject of government debates on the Finance Bill earlier this week) was the maximum that could be tolerated.

CBI members have taken the strongest possible exception to some trade union suggestions that there should be a new minimum weekly wage of £50. This, they argue, would place an intolerable burden on companies.

The CBI is anxious to ensure that its views are accepted in the hope that a third phase of pay restraint will enable a move into a new era of pay negotiations outlined recently by the CBI. This would involve telescoping the pay bargaining season into a period of three or four months.

Boardroom workers' pact hits time snag

By Dennis Topping

Trade union leaders have been told that unless agreement on industrial democracy is reached by the end of next week, the Government will almost certainly have to abandon its efforts to produce a White Paper on the subject before the end of this parliamentary session.

Ministers are understood to have made this clear to members of the TUC's key economic committee at a meeting earlier this week.

The Government team was led by Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science and also chairman of the special Cabinet committee set up in an effort to clarify Government policy on worker participation.

With Mrs Williams were the two ministers most directly involved, Mr Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, and Mr Booth, Secretary of State for Employment.

TUC leaders still have no clear, united idea of how workers might be put on to company boards. Mr Dell is believed



Mrs Shirley Williams: warning to the TUC.

to have put forward proposals that he held with the approval of a majority of MPs, but some of his ideas, such as the need for unions and non-unions to elect worker directors, remain unacceptable to the TUC.

Mr Booth feels there is no point in pushing legislation through the Commons if trade unionists reject it at factory level.

Mrs Williams and other members of her committee—they include Mr Healey (Treasury), Lord Peart (Lord Privy Seal), Mr Foot (Leader of the House), and Mr Varley (Industry)—are making intensive efforts to resolve the differences.

So limited is the time left to them, however, that it seems unlikely in the extreme that the Government will now have its White Paper, complete with legislative proposals, ready by late July or early August, as promised.

Bullock to the slaughter, page 21

Treasury adds up the cost of defeat

By Caroline Atkinson

After Tuesday's upset in the Chancellor's Budget plans, the Treasury was yesterday totting up the damage which could result if the amendments passed in the Finance Bill committee are carried in the House.

The increased personal allowances which the committee wants to see brought in would mean the loss of revenue of £450m in a full year. This is about half the cost of the conditional 2p cut in the basic rate of tax already announced in the Budget.

Mr Healey was yesterday giving a warning that the amendment, if carried, could jeopardize his bargaining position in talks with the TUC on a stage three incomes policy.

However, it is still possible that the Chancellor will have room within the IMF limit by about £100m. Even this, may be, an overestimate as the revenue from BP sales will be around £50m above the estimated £500 million.

Leading article, page 17

Bank gives warning on calls for expansion

By Our Economics Staff

A continued fall in company profits and the lessons of recent monetary experience are dealt with at length in the Bank of England's latest quarterly bulletin, published today.

In the main economic commentary the Bank points to the continued slow growth of the world economy which has made Britain's recovery more difficult.

However, the Bank does not agree with those who call for expansionary measures in the strong economies. It sees a danger of reigniting inflation.

There has been some measured growth in Britain in the first quarter of this year despite the sharp fall in personal consumption, continued restriction of government spending, no signs of strong net export growth, and a fall in investment. There is something of a puzzle in where this growth has come from, but some of it has undoubtedly been because of the build-up of stocks.

The policy of holding the pound at around \$1.72 against the dollar is justified by the Bank as a smoothing operation.

It draws attention to the damaging effects on growth of continued high rates of inflation.

The present negotiations over phase three and the 9-13 per cent range for money growth are seen as very important.

There is a clear warning to the unions that wage settlements outside this range will leave no room for real growth.

The Bank is hoping to stimulate a debate on monetary policy and the setting of targets and has welcomed suggestions from outsiders on the best way to use this as a tool for reducing inflation.

For the long term the Bank is gloomy about the trend in company profits, which it shows remaining very flat in real terms in 1976 while the cost of capital has continued to rise.

New figures for net gilt sales show that these totalled £6,290m in 1976/77, with £1,660m in the first quarter of this year.

Brussels hopes to set up £650m loans scheme

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, June 15

The establishment of a new EEC credit facility of 1,000 units of account (about £650m at the present rate of exchange), to boost industrial investment and economic growth in member states, was proposed here today by the European Commission.

Unveiling the scheme at a press conference, M. François-Xavier Ortoli, the EEC Commissioner for Economic Affairs, said the intention was to raise the money on the international

money markets and release it in tranches by tranche for specific projects approved jointly by member states.

M. Ortoli disclosed that he would submit the proposal to EEC Finance Ministers in Luxembourg later this month, and that he expected them to be considered by heads of government of the Nine at their summit meeting in London on June 29 and 30 at the end of Britain's six-month EEC Presidency.

The idea behind the scheme, M. Ortoli said, was to take full advantage of the Community's

bless total to go on rising in West, OECD says

David Blake
June 15

Western industrial world "glumly" future of rising unemployment this year and according to the conventional wisdom has emerged here in the past two days in the Policy Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The United States seems to be escaping lengthening of unemployment over the 8 months. Even more glumly, nobody seems to any idea of how the can expect to achieve its obtaining faster growth the rest of this decade.

ad, attention seems to be tending towards trying to ways of making the problem bearable, through such as early retirement and job creation.

picture emerges clearly the pessimistic growth to be prepared by the Secretariat for this meeting.

ing. They project a real growth in gdp this year of 3 per cent for Canada (down from 3.5 per cent predicted in December, 1976), 5 per cent for the United States (up 4.5 per cent), 5 per cent for Japan (down from 6 per cent), 3.5 per cent for France, 4 per cent for Germany, 2 per cent for Italy and 1 per cent for the United Kingdom, and 2 per cent for the remaining countries.

Overall, OECD growth is expected to be just over 4 per cent this year and to be just below 4 per cent in 1978.

This meeting has seen little of the bitter wrangling over just what will happen which has sometimes marked previous sessions. The Germans and the Japanese are a bit more optimistic about their own performance than the rest of the world, and everybody feels that the 1978 forecast has to be treated very carefully.

The consensus of forecasts even extend to the likely spread

of deficit and surpluses on the balance of payments. America is expected to have a deficit of \$10,000m (about £5,882m) to \$12,000m, France of \$5,000m to \$5,500m, Canada of \$4,000m, Italy one of \$1,000m and a range of smaller countries to have a deficit totalling \$21,000m.

Among the smaller countries there are deficits of \$4,000m for Spain, \$2,000m for Sweden, \$1,500m for Denmark, \$2,500m for Turkey, and \$1,000m each for Greece, Portugal and New Zealand.

These deficits offset, to some extent, as far as the West is concerned, by surpluses of \$6,000m for Japan, \$4,000m for Switzerland, \$1,800m for The Netherlands and \$1,500m for West Germany.

The United Kingdom is expected to be in balance. This agreement on what is likely to happen on the basis of present policy has provided no route-map for the officials to chart a new way forward to help the

West escape its more unpleasant consequences.

There is talk of the possibility of a ministerial meeting towards the end of the year to monitor progress. What that meeting would hope to achieve is unclear.

The OECD ministers' will assemble in Paris next week for a session, which is most on likely to produce any concrete action which could help deal with the problem.

The United States has been trying to put subtle pressure on the Germans and the Japanese to produce a concrete action and to take a bigger share of the overall OECD deficit.

During today's meeting Mr Charles Schultz, chairman, Council of Economic Advisors, seems to have hinted that if America was forced to go on bearing all the burden of the collective OECD deficit without help from Germany and Japan, there would be congressional pressure for the United States to cut back its deficit.

Good City response to BP offer

By Ronald Pullen

Underwriters to the £564m British Petroleum share offer announced by the Government on Tuesday have responded well to the incentives offered to those who subscribe for their commitment early.

Initial indications yesterday were that around 40 per cent of the underwriters had taken up their allocations. Investing institutions then, appear to be taking advantage of the preferential treatment, promised in the allocation of the 66.8 million shares on offer if they agreed to take up half their commitment by 5 pm yesterday instead of waiting for the application lists to open on June 24.

In addition, underwriters who agree to commit themselves early will be entitled to a commission of 1 per cent on the full purchase price of the shares taken up.

General approval of the timing and terms of the issue, in particular the extended gap between the two calls on the partly-paid offer, was further underlined by the stability of BP on the stock market yesterday.

The shares were 8p higher at one point before closing a net 2p up at 870p.

United States investors, who have been reserved 16.7 million shares or around a quarter of the 17 per cent Government stake on offer, have also been showing their approval of the terms even though they will not be able to participate on quite such generous terms as their British counterparts.

Meanwhile the prospectus to support the American offer, which has to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, is a much fuller document than the British one, although it falls short of any specific profits forecast.

It does contain more details of the political payments the oil group announced earlier as well as detailing possible constraints on future profitability.

The prospectus also shows that under United States accounting principles net income last year would have fallen from £179m to only £53m but more positively projects an increase in Alaskan capacity from 1.2 million to 1.5 million barrels a day by 1979.

Business Diary, page 21

Coffee prices slide

Coffee prices fell sharply in London yesterday because of a weak New York market and lack of buying by roasters. At the afternoon close the July position was £290 down on the day at £2,370 per tonne.

Commodities, page 24

There's one London bank that really understands Eastern Europe

The Moscow Narodny Bank has the experience, the knowledge and the connections that are essential for East-West trade to flourish.

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exceed profits forecast

- Group pre-tax profit for the year 1976 was the highest yet at £2.37m (previous nine months £1.35m) on a turnover of £44.9m (£28.15m).
- Earnings per 50p share were 9.2p (previous nine months 5.8p).
- Dividend increased by maximum permissible under current legislation and more than twice covered.
- The marine engineering subsidiary George Clark & N.E.M. Ltd., to be nationalised on 1st July, earned pre-tax profit for 1976 of £0.46m, just under 20% of the Group total.
- 1977 will therefore be an abnormal year for the Group. Compensation, when received, will be invested in subsidiaries with above average growth potential and in further acquisitions.

Copies of the full Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, Richardson, Westgarth & Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 2, Walsend, Tyne & Wear.

The Times index : 182.84-0.75
The FT index : 450.1-5.3

How the markets moved

Rises

Decca	5p to 340p
Kenning Mtr	3p to 63p
Lloyds Bank	5p to 220p
Nat of Aust	5p to 260p

Falls

Amal Metal	25p to 240p
Brit Sugar	10p to 415p
Charter Cons	6p to 106p
Daily Mail Tst	5p to 275p
EMI	4p to 220p
Ferro Metal	3p to 40p
Gizmo	7p to 510p
Hawker Sidde	10p to 642p
Lombard	3p to 66p
Middle Wits	10p to 165p

Sedg Forbes	5p to 340p
Simon Eng	5p to 20p
Storey Bros	4p to 83p
Warren Plant	14p to 112p

Montecatini E	2p to 19p
Nitphate Explor	10p to 390p
Paterson Zech	10p to 200p
Plu Tinto	5p to 208p
Steel Ind	6p to 270p
Tillery Cont	6p to 240p
Unilever	6p to 485p
Vaux	10p to 208p
Warren T	2p to 29p
Whart MUI	1p to 21p

THE POUND

Bank	Bank
Australia	1.61
Austria	1.56
Austria Sch	30.50
Belgium	28.50
Belgium Fr	64.25
Canada	61.25
Denmark	1.84
Denmark Kr	10.70
Finland	10.30
Finland Mk	7.20
France	7.20
France Fr	8.74
Germany	4.22
Germany Dm	4.22
Greece	64.70
Hongkong	61.59
Hongkong S	8.40
Italy	7.95
Italy Lira	1550.00
Japan	493.00
Netherlands	4.42
Netherlands Gld	4.20
Norway	9.36
Norway Kr	9.36
Portugal	68.25
Portugal Esc	64.73
S Africa Rd	2.06
Spain Pes	121.50
Spain Ptas	113.50
Sweden	7.89
Sweden Kr	7.89
Switzerland	7.54
Switzerland Fr	4.45
US \$	4.45
US \$	1.76
Yugoslavia Dnr	32.50
Yugoslavia Dnr	32.50

Equities were marked down. Gilt-edged securities also lost ground.
Dollar premium 115.62 per cent (effective rate 41.81 per cent). Sterling gained 8p to 171.80. The effective exchange rate index was at 61.6.

Gold rose \$1.50 an ounce to \$179.125.
SDR's were 1.15285 on Tuesday, while SDR-L was 0.676351.

Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1600.8 (previous 1599.2).

Reports, pages 22, 23 and 24

Notes for small denominations bank notes only as supplied previously by Barclays Bank International Ltd. These notes apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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New curbs on imports of T-shirts from India

There had been a long history of cooperation between companies in the sector which aimed at maintaining the quality and standard of supply to customers. However, all agreements to which it was party had been discontinued.

The company said that in the past three years the market had slumped by 30 per cent and the industry had been concerned to bring down its overcapacity in an orderly manner.

Informal arrangements had been made in order to control costs and limit redundancies. It pointed out that potential customers could always mix on site.

Prices had risen in the sector less than for any other building raw material in the past two years, and the market was still seen capable, despite the downturn, companies within the industry were now more confident that they would be able to meet any pick up in demand.

Leyland best-sellers are hit by stoppages

At Jaguar, 160 high workers are refusing to accept job mobility. Five times in the past three weeks they have been asked when some of them were instructed to move to other work.

Union-management talks took place yesterday, and later the company announced that the men's shop stewards had agreed that the mobility required was covered by negotiated agreements. They now have to persuade their members to accept this.

Raytheon Cars is planning to spend £85m on the expansion and modernization of Jaguar's two plants at Coventry and the development of new models. They also want to step up production of the Range Rover and Land-Rover by reducing facilities at Solihull which until recently were used for the Rover 2000/2200 car range soon to be replaced by new models.

Other projects were frozen after the miners' one-day strike and are still awaiting clearance by the NEB.

Hint of shoe industry aid

Mr Meacher also suggested there would be action to restrict cheap footwear imports. The Government is "urgently examining" further import controls, he said.

He recognized the industry's growing alarm about foreign import levels and promised government action over the Article 19 safeguard clause of the Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr Meacher expressed sympathy for the industry's difficulties with tariff barriers.

The Government is not prepared to grant a higher tariff or the quotas that have been set by other countries, Mr Meacher said.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Stronger Monopolies Commission needed

limits, but also to prevent "the creation of artificial scarcity and consequent undue raising of prices by monopolies and cartels."—*Mr. J. H. Clegg*

Objection to the new Price Commission Bill should focus not on the necessary continuation of Government power of investigation, but on the establishment, in the Price Commission, of yet another bureaucratic machine, with all its attendant indirect costs, and that this will inevitably entail. Surely what is needed is a stronger and more effective Monopolies Commission able to intervene swiftly where there is a prima facie case of monopolistic or oligopolistic practices threatening consumer interests. Once this was fully in operation, it would be a pity that they had more to gain than to fear from a genuinely competitive market sector. Such a strengthened Monopolies Commission might cost more than at present but far less than the £5m forecast for the Price Commission.

—*N. W. S. (S.E.A.)*
House of Lords
June 8

Shipbuilding industry consultation

From Sir Anthony Griffin.
Sir, I have read Mr Dreyer's letter which you published on June 3. While I am sure you would not expect me to agree with all the points Mr Dreyer made, I would take particular issue with his allegation that people in the shipbuilding industry are being ignored.

To put the question of organisation into perspective, I can say that not only British Shipbuilders have regular discussions with both management and national union leaders. However, some 85,000 people work in companies joining British Shipbuilders. They are employed by 28 firms while we do 67 works and yards in England and Scotland.

I have been in the industry since 1967, some 20 years, and held some 15 jobs lasting between one and two hours with senior management, middle management, foremen and shop steward. (Four of these meetings were held on May 26 and 27, with Vosper Thornycroft.) I have seen the industry from all angles which are well attended. On each occasion an initial statement by me has been followed by a lengthy open discussion, which has invariably been constructive and useful to all sides of the industry.

British Shipbuilders intend to continue these personal talks at all levels. We regard them as one of the most important and telling ways of dealing with the feelings of everyone in the industry as known and respected.

Yours faithfully,
A. T. F. GRIFFIN.
Organising Committee for British Shipbuilders,
23, Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0DW.
June 3.

Medical certificates an exercise in futility

From Dr. A. P. Joseph
Sir, I was interested to see Clifford Webb's article in Business News (June 4). The pointlessness of most medical certificates has been pointed out by doctors and protested against by them for many years. Indeed, Sir, on June 27, 1969 you published a letter from me on the subject in which I complained about using my profession for the purpose of a false purpose, attesting that a patient had declared him or herself unfit for work. My experience over the years has been little altered and it is a matter of regret to me that the greater number of certificates that I am compelled to issue are an exercise in futility. Rarely they offer sound medical reasons for requesting a patient to desist from following his or her employment.

It is a pity that in 1969, when there have been a few minor improvements in the demands made by the Social Security authorities but in general the profession is still saddled with a heavy burden of providing certificates, many unnecessary and conflicting. The effects of our attesting the benefits of our

Corporate state and individuals

From Mr J. B. H. Byfield
Sir, Those of us who echo the
sentiments of Mr G. C. Ber-
ton (June 13), will see tangible
evidence for our concern in the
1977 survey of professional
engineers undertaken by the
Council of Engineering Institutions.
For, in Part II of the
questionnaire, and in my cor-
respondence, I simply asked, "Do
you belong to a trade union?"
with no further concession for
the sensitivities of those who
might prefer—and even expect
—to see alternative reference
to "staff association".
Yours faithfully,
J. B. H. BYFIELD,
Nottingham Square,
Abingdon, Oxon.
June 13.

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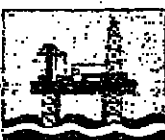

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The Bank calls for higher profits

How Bullock is being brought to the slaughter



The importance of being frank

Business Diary: Three times three • Pen name

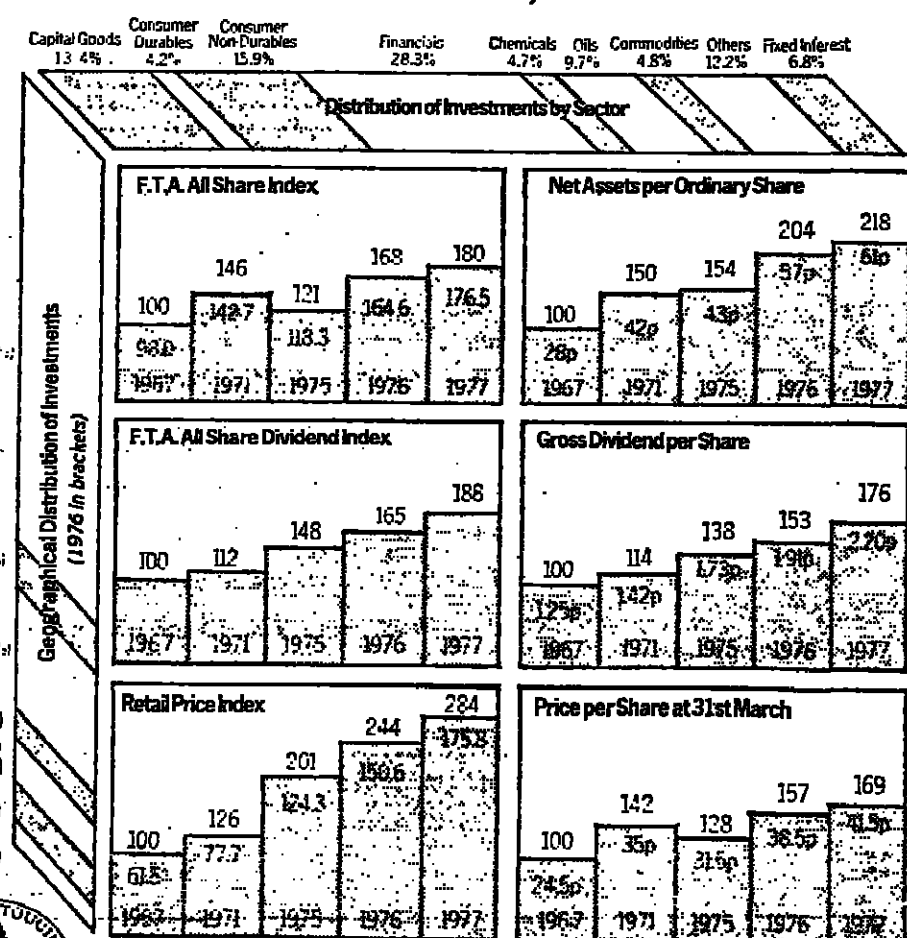
Cole was editing the *Western Mail*, the Welsh national paper, before he was 30 and is now chief executive and managing director of Thomson Regional Newspapers and a member of the executive board of The Thomson Organisation.

This is "none other than Hill Samuel, and a dissertation upon the bank's South African activities is going out to shareholders such as local authorities and church groups, timed to arrive this week with the annual report.

regularly play each other on Shovelton's course. Golf-course-diplomacy did not seem to do any harm to the bickering Commonwealth leaders at Gleneagles last weekend. Perhaps Shovelton and Boyd should have held their aviation talks on the fairway—in Bermuda, perhaps?

The Industrial and General Trust Limited

Total Assets at 31st March, 1977: £155.1 million.



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Winchester House, 77 LONDON WALL, LONDON EC2N 1BH.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Fears over possible election cause further bout of selling

No sooner had the BP sale doubts been dispelled than another bout of election nerves caused share prices to be marked down sharply. The Government's defeat in Tuesday's Finance Bill brought the prospect of an autumn poll—always a potential threat in recent months—into sharper focus.

With the likelihood of a Phase Three settlement appearing to recede as each day goes by and inflation still running at a high level, few industrial sections escaped and the FT Index closed 5.3 down to 450.1 in spite of a faint-hearted attempt at a rally in mid-afternoon.

Trading was also thin in the fixed-interest market, but this did not stop short dates losing

There is growing investment interest in Irish Distillers (Powers, Jameson, Old Bushmills) whose figures are due soon. The shares are now 68p. Profits this year, to September 30, could well rise from £2.09m to around £3m with the interim figures showing an increase from £1.3m to, say, £1.75m. Whisky prices go up along with those of Distillers, and the group is now pressing sales in the United States market. Dividend prospects are good.

half a point and longer maturities being lowered between five-eighths and a full point.

In both markets selling was at a minimum but the Scottish miners' hostility to further pay restraint put paid to any hope of buyers coming in at the lower levels.

Among the "blue chips" both Hawker Siddeley rose to 64½p, and BAT Industries 8p to 270p came under some pressure and Glaxo was also a weak

spot losing 7p for a close of 510p. In the drinks sector several days of speculation prompted a bid denial from Vaux and the shares lost 10p to 308p. Elsewhere in the sector Guinness held steady at 145p in front of figures due today.

Speculative buying brought a gain of 4p to 86p for Automotive Products which bid call helped Johnson Construction to go ahead 7p to 37p. Two others which have recently been the subject of speculative interest are Carlton Industries and Invergordon Distillers. Both are subsidiaries of London Merchant Securities and reported record profits, the former holding firm at 107p and the latter losing 2p to 62p.

After the BP sale terms oils shares generally managed to resist the general decline. BP itself added a couple of pence to 870 with some United States support while Shell ended 4p to the good at 542p.

For the second day running electrical shares found some support notably Decca "A" which rose 5p to 330p and Rascal where the rise was 4p to 366p. In spite of the ending of its strike Plessey gave up a couple of pence to end at 80p.

Buildings saw Armitage Shanks gain 1p to 55½p after figures above most expectations while UBM, due to report today, shaded a penny to 55p.

Following news of a big loss on its metal trading operations, Amalgamated Metal gave up 26p to 240p, while a further rejection of Saudi terms had Concrete a penny firmer at 104p. A "sell" recommendation lowered Lough 3p to 66p.

Among financials, the clearing banks had a better average day with Lloyds up 5p to 220p, Barclays 3p to 260p, Midland 3p to 295p and

National Westminster 2p to 237p. The best of the insurance sector were brokers CE Heath 4p to 61½p and Sedgwick Forbes 6p to 300p.

Interest rate worries continued to hamper properties, where there were tuppenny losses from MEPC at 90p, Land

An isolated firm spot in an otherwise quiet food sector was Associated Biscuits. Investment demand had the ordinary 4p up to 71p and it was suggested there was some switching from the normally more favoured United Biscuits which shed a penny to 155p.

Securities at 194p, and Haslemere 205p. After its meeting earlier this week Hammons "A" held steady at 450p, but Berkeley Hambro continued to react to its fall in profits, losing another 5p to 112p.

First-half profits which were better than expected had CompAir up 5p to 99p and Bluebell Brothers also made ground after a statement with a rise of 3p to 50p. More than doubled profits brought a gain of 11p to 182p for Warren Holdings and Chubb gained a penny to 113p. But Ferro Metal lost 3p to 40p after its statement.

In after hours trading short dated gilts shaded one-sixteenth or so but properties made up some lost ground.

Equity turnover on June 14 was 150.01m (13,370 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to Exchange Telegraph, were Shell, BP, ICI, BAT, DKN, P & O, Samuel Property, GKN, Royal, Unilever, Marks & Spencer, EMI, GUS "A", GEC, Debenhams, RSCG, and Colman, CompAir, Warren Holdings, Vickers, John Brown and Automotive Securities.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Alliance Inv	35.1(31.0)	0.40(0.4)	1.42(1.26)	21	21	2,46(1,75)*
Amalgamated (F)	36.1(31.0)	2.4(2.7)	7.27(8.65)	2.25(2.25)	1/10	2,22(2.2)
Armstrong (F)	4.2(3.7)	0.67(0.59)	1.21(1.09)	0.8(0.8)		1,45(1,45)
Bluebell Bros (I)	2.3(1.7)	0.18(0.13)	3.9(2.7)	1.5(1.22)	8/9	—(3.33)
Carlton Inds (F)	77.2(76.2)	7.8(5.3)	20.6(9.2)	3.4(3.09)	15/8	4,9(4,46)
Chubb (F)	158.4(133.3)	14.1(11.7)	13.3(11.1)	2.27(2.0)	31/8	3,5(3.2)
Comben (F)	18.7(16.2)	1.3(1.2)	4.6(2.8)	1.0(1.0)	1/10	1,45(1,45)
Compair (I)	63.9(48.1)	5.8(3.4)	—	1.5(1.2)	—	—(3.2)
Goldrei, Fard (F)	7.7(6.2)	0.38(0.27)	12.6(3.7)	1.6(1.34)	1/8	2,4(2,19)
Highgate, Jol (F)	10.8(6.4)	0.26(0.58)	7.0(3.8)	1.1(1.29)	15/8	2,1(1.8)
Invergordon (F)	11.1(10.6)	1.8(1.5)	—	3.0(2.8)	23/8	4,4(4,04)
Industries (F)	78.9(70.3)	6.5(5.1)	17.6(12.9)	0.82(0.73)	13/8	1,57(1,43)
Prop Partners (F)	—	0.2(0.18)	—	1.89(1.7)	—	3,29(2,98)
Trident (F)	10.0(8.3)	0.7(0.48)	8.75(5.5)	0.97(0.97)	18/8	1,41(1,41)
Victoria Carpet	10.3(9.7)	0.24(0.57)	—	—	—	—
Warren Plants (F)	15.9(9.6)	4.7(1.9)	40.9(25.9)	6.7(—)	—	9,1(6,75)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.54. Profits are shown pre-tax, and earnings are net. *Adjusted for scrip. †For 18 months.

SOLVAY GROUP
1976 Results

Rise in external sales and net profit.

	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972
Consolidated external sales	87,847	80,283	78,391	63,796	51,994
Cash flow	11,720	8,178	11,698	9,417	7,183
Depreciation	6,481	6,810	6,397	6,228	4,931
Appropriation to the inventory adjustment fund	350	341	2,325	656	—
Consolidated net profit	4,889	1,227	2,974	2,533	2,252
Applicable to the Solvay Group	4,083	923	2,371	2,054	1,666

The financial year 1976 was characterized by a sharp recovery, the climax of which took place at the end of the first half of the year. Some deceleration appeared afterwards in some sectors, especially in plastics.

Our Group benefited from the economic revival. However, this improvement of our level of activity is not entirely reflected in external sales and results. These are adversely affected by a strong appreciation of the Belgian franc in relation to the currencies of most of the countries where our Group is established.

In terms of purchasing power, the actual progression is in line with our normal development during the last 10 years.

Continuation of the capital expenditure and research effort, stability of the number of persons employed.

	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972
Capital expenditure	7,065	9,804	8,580	8,408	7,531
Research expenditure	2,257	2,230	1,911	1,633	1,402
Persons employed at December 31	44,109	42,706	44,467	44,274	44,701

Distribution of external sales.

	1976
Alkalis and derivatives	21.0
Salts, fertilizers and calcium products	6.5
Chlorine and derivatives	9.5
Peroxygen chemicals	6.5
Plastics	27.5
Pharmaceutical industry	13.5
Other activities	4.0
	9.5
	100.0

Good results of the parent company, Solvay & Cie Société Anonyme. Keeping up of the distribution policy.

The net profit amounts to B. Fr. 1,994 million against B. Fr. 1,290 million in 1975 and B. Fr. 1,853 million in 1974.

The Board of Directors decided to propose to the General Meeting on June 13, 1977 to distribute a net dividend of B. Fr. 200, per fully paid share, which would compensate for the reduction applied last year.

The table of the net dividends per fully paid share for the last five years would thus be as follows:

	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972
B. Fr. 200	170	185	170	160	160
The total gross dividend would thus stand at B. Fr. 250 against B. Fr. 212.50 per fully paid share, and at B. Fr. 100 per C share.					
The proposed distribution of the available profit, including the balance brought forward from the previous year is as follows:					
Net dividend of B. Fr. 200 per A and B share	1,278,872,000				
Net dividend of B. Fr. 80 per C share	110,887,200				
Withholding tax on dividend	347,438,800				
Undistributable reserve (France)	45,514,192				
Investment reserve (Spain)	52,750,000				
General reserve	180,000,000				
Carried forward to next account	165,848,234				
B. Fr.	2,181,411,426				

Copies of the English version of the Company's Annual Report, including the detailed accounts for 1976, will be obtainable, on request, from

Solvay & Cie, S.A., Secrétariat Général,
rue du Prince Albert, 33, 1050, Bruxelles (Belgium).

A slimming diet for Intereuropean Prop

To all-out attack on high borrowing at Intereuropean Property Holdings continues but, before two important transactions for the release of heavy debts are completed, the accounts for the year to end July 1976 are qualified by the auditors.

Four French franc loans totalling £10.14m have been guaranteed by Toser Kemsley & Millbourn on the security of two developments in France; and it has been agreed that these loans should be repaid from the sales proceeds of these properties.

In respect of the largest, which had a balance sheet value of £12.48m, a conditional contract of sale has been entered into. This is expected to realise more than £12.5m. Formal contracts have yet to be signed for the unconditional sale of the second property (book value £2.14m), but the sale should raise over £2m.

Laurie Marsh, chairman, tells shareholders that since the beginning of the financial year a number of United Kingdom properties have been sold resulting in a £1m cut in borrowing.

The Paris disposals, which include 1.6 Rue Marie Nikis and two of the three warehouse developments, are expected to generate gross proceeds of £28.75m francs and will leave £12.75m net on which no material

United Kingdom tax liability is expected.

Intereuropean, a periodic bid favourite, is actively negotiating the sale of further United Kingdom developments. These are planned to yield about £1m in the same time scale as the completion of the French divestment.

The board's ability to cut borrowings from cash flow has been hampered by problems at the classic cinema chain, largely as a result of two successive hot summers, but Mr Marsh now reports that, contrary to the experience of the industry generally, Classic should revert to normal profits.

Retreat in Paris and the United Kingdom has been partly countered by expansion in America and sufficient sales of apartments in the San Diego block have been completed for the full repayment of all borrowings and charges. Intereuropean's 51st share of pre-tax profits will be around £1m in the next six months for re-investment in the United States.

The purchase of the Airport Park Hotel in Los Angeles was completed last February, and a five-year lease was arranged on "very favourable terms".

Director Mr Stanley Margolis appears to be the prime mover behind the group's United States efforts and has taken residence in California.

EMI sets up new offshoot in Canada

EMI, the international music, electronics, leisure and medical technology group, has established a new subsidiary, EMI Technology, in Toronto, Canada, to market and service its communications and medical products there. The announcement was made in Canada by Sir John Read, chairman.

The new subsidiary's medical division has taken over the marketing and servicing of EMI-scanners, the revolutionary computerized diagnostic X-ray systems, which represent 80 per cent of all such scanners delivered to Canadian hospitals and clinics.

This division also handles laser resuscitation for deep cancer therapy and related equipment produced by EMI therapy systems of California.

Later this year its coverage of the medical market will be extended by ultrasound diagnostic systems produced by EMI in the United Kingdom.

EMI Technology's other division is responsible for marketing the sound and vision equipment products of EMI's United Kingdom division industrial electronics operations.

The formation of EMI Technology follows a year of planning and market research by the group, and is part of a programme to extend still further the international network of EMI companies concentrating on the group's wide range of technological products.

Hay's Wharf in £2.6m sale

In the latest of its sales, Proprietors of Hay's Wharf has raised £2.6m cash. The group has sold the J. C. Firth (Refri-geration) company to Christian Salvesen (Cold Storage). The net book value on May 1, was £5.5m while a net loss of £1.04m was made for the year to September 30.

The board says that the sale is in the best interests of the group, and that the cash will help reducing borrowings.

Earlier this month Sir David

Bryant lends weight to Concrete defence

The Concrete defence against the £10.2m cash bid from National Chemical Industries of Saudi Arabia has been fortified by the announcement that Bryant Holdings does not intend to accept in respect of its 28 per cent stake.

Bryant acquired a near 25 per cent holding in Concrete at 75p per share from Pentos and has since built on it with the intention of developing strong trading links with the pre-cast structural section manufacturer. In a letter to Concrete yesterday Bryant mirrored the defending board's belief that the 110p per share bid terms are "inadequate".

Shares in Concrete, which trades under the "Bisol" name, edged forward 1p to 104p yesterday, but the board has stated that an up-to-date valuation of assets would show net backing of between 120-140p per share.

Trafalgar House buys air-cargo operator

Trafalgar House's subsidiary, Cunard Steam-Ship, has bought the Transmeridian Group for a maximum of £3.37m, payable in cash, for assets of not less than £2.4m. A pre-tax profit of £1m is expected for the current year. The main operating company, Transmeridian Air Cargo, is a leading United Kingdom independent air-cargo operator and carries cargo on a number of international routes. Transmeridian's business will complement Cunard's sea-cargo operations at a time when the world-wide volume of cargo being carried by air is rising rapidly.

Single argues case in Purbeck bid

The formal document dealing with the contested bid by

Single Holdings for the Purbeck Group has been posted. The Single board says that the merger offers Purbeck shareholders a 25 per cent increase in capital value and a 42 per cent increase in income. In addition, it says, the offer values Purbeck at half the combined market capitalizations. However, the document claims Purbeck's contribution of profits and of assets is much lower. Single also believes that its greater resources should ensure that Purbeck's giftware business can expand more rapidly.

JFB-Rollmakers bid now unconditional

With the acceptance of its £12.7m offer for British Rollmakers now totalling 36.97 per cent, Johnson & Firth Brown says that it holds or controls 57.12 per cent of the equity. Accordingly, the offer is now unconditional. The offers for the two other generalist classes remain open until June 20 and will not be unconditional unless and until acceptances top 90 per cent. Last month the bid was cleared on monopoly grounds.

P. J. Carroll in joint towel venture

Marginally up in historic terms, half-year profits after tax from P. J. Carroll dropped from £495,000 to £258,000 on a current cost accounting basis which reflects higher raw material costs. The Dublin-based tobacco group is to take a 25 per cent stake in a joint venture formed to manufacture heavy towels in Kilkenny. Its partners are the Bank of Ireland and Fieldcrest Mills, of North Carolina, and the new company, Fieldcrest Ireland, will have total net assets of £43m.

ComPair shares rise on 70 pc leap and continued confidence

By Victor Felstead

There is no stopping ComPair, the Slough-based manufacturer of compressed air equipment. In the half-year to April 3, sales rose by 32.8 per cent to £53.96m and pre-tax profits jumped by 70.3 per cent to £5.86m.

Shareholders benefit immediately—the interim dividend is going up from 1.84p to 2.31p gross—but this incorporates the maximum rise for the full year.

The board explains that the higher level of sales and improved margins seen throughout the closing months of 1975-76 have been well maintained.

ComPair's strength in international markets has been a major factor in this achievement, with overseas business continuing to account for three-quarters of total sales.

Record results for the full year appear almost certain. In general, the board reported, the order position remains "encouraging" in both the industrial and consumer sectors and prospects for the second half, which normally produces the greater share of the year's total profit, look "good".

So the board looks forward with confidence to a "satisfactory outcome for 1977". The shares duly rose by 5p to 99p.

In 1975-76, turnover reached £112m, a rise of 30 per cent, while pre-tax profits went up 28.5 per cent to £5.37m. Some 78 p.c. of sales turnover was accounted for by overseas sales.

The final dividend for the year was 3.08p gross and the board now says that the current year's final will depend on Government policy.



Mr Niall Macdiarmid, chairman of ComPair.

Fodens fights Rolls with classic reply

By Our Financial Staff

Rejecting the offers from Rolls-Royce Motors Holdings, the directors of the Fodens commercial vehicles group also reports a big 1967-77 recovery. Fodens's internal accounts for the year to April 2 last indicate a pre-tax profit of about £1.7m, a record, subject to confirmation by the audit now in progress. A pre-tax loss of £1.81m was made the year before.

Fodens's board, led by Mr L. J. Tolley, explains that this recovery largely reflected a progressive increase in output and sales and well as the introduction of the first of the new models towards the end of the year. By that time, the manufacturing plant was working flat out "although of course, there is still a considerable amount of assembly capacity remaining for the future".

Fodens's performance in 1976-77 is "most encouraging" of our advance, Mr Tolley declares. Based on the opening weeks, the indications are that progress is continuing. If there is a further increase in output, trucks or any major interruption in supplies of essential parts, the board expects "further satisfactory results" this year.

This optimism is not based on the hope that the overall market for trucks will be especially buoyant, but reflects Fodens's improving ability to make profits at current levels of activity.

Based on the indicated profit for 1976-77, the board intends to recommend a dividend of 3.75p gross, compared with 1p. To a large extent, this dividend, which has been approved by the Treasury, restores the level paid in previous years.

Tarmac now catching up on winter

Tarmac, the quarry products building and civil engineering group, should be "moving ahead" in the second half of the current year, chairman Robin G. Martin told the annual meeting.

He recalled that in his annual statement last month he said the group had not made good start to the current year because of poor winter weather in the United Kingdom. "This would have to be made in the succeeding months," he said, "are now catching up and just about have done so by half year," the chairman told shareholders. "During the second half year we should be moving ahead."

"We have a good deal of overseas work in hand and have no reason to alter my view that the current year will show an overall improvement."

HENLYS

* Record half-year results

* Turnover £71m for 6 months to 31.3.77—up 18%.

* Pre-tax profits £1,681,000 compared with £434,000.

* Interim dividend increased from 1.75p to 2.0p net per share.

PROSPECTS "It is clear that, with April and May profits running strongly ahead of 1976 levels, the Group is well placed to produce record results for the year as a whole."

Gordon Chandler, Chairman.



Copies of the full interim report can be obtained from the Secretary, Henly House, 385/7 Euston Road, London NW1 3AX

The Guardian Investment Trust Company Limited

Mr M B Baring, Chairman, reports for year to 31st March 1977

- Record Gross Revenue
- Record Dividend Payment
- Outlook: further increased earnings and dividends at least maintained

Year	Gross Revenue £000	Net Dividend p.	Net Asset Value p.
1967	1,476	1.06	47.5
1975	2,141	1.75	64.3
1976	2,351	1.96	88.3
1977	2,704	2.35	93.0

Total assets of £56,000,000 spread as follows:

UK 66% N. America 13% Far East 10% Europe 10% Other areas 1%

Individuals constitute 84% of Shareholders and hold 25% of all issued shares.

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MARKET REPORTS

Sharp falls in London coffee price

Coffee prices fell sharply in the London market yesterday with early morning losses of 25s to 111s. Dealers attributed the decline to continuing weak New York market and lack of roaster buying.

Opening losses were further extended as local dealer and commission houses selling touched off stoploss and chart liquidation. Prices closed the morning 1210 to 1220 down on Tuesday night and by mid-afternoon July had dropped 1145 and September was 1151.50 down.

Some dealers said that they believed that further consideration of the forecast on Tuesday by the United States Department of Agriculture of a 14 per cent increase in world coffee production for 1977-78 may have prompted some delayed reaction and also contributed to the market's sharp down turn.

Bank Base Rates

Bank	Rate
Barclays Bank	8 1/2
Consolidated Credits	8 1/2
First London Sec	8 1/2
C. Hoare & Co	8 1/2
Lloyds Bank	8 1/2
Midland Bank	8 1/2
Nat Westminster	8 1/2
Royal Bank	8 1/2
Shenley Trust	11 1/2
Williams & Glyn's	8 1/2

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 5% over 253,000.

M. J. H. THREINGALE & CO. LIMITED

62-63 Threadneedle Street, London EC2R 8HP. Tel: 01-638 5651

High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Divs	Yld	P	E
36	27	Airsprung Ord.	35	-	4.2	12.1	6.5	
127	100	Airsprung 18 1/2 CULS	127	+1	18.4	14.8		
33	25	Armitage & Rhodes	33	-	1.0	3.0	9.1	
140	95	Deborah Ord	140	-	2.2	5.2	7.1	
147	104	Deborah 17 1/2 CULS	147	+1	17.5	11.9		
134	120	Frederick Parker	133	-	11.5	8.7	6.5	
84	45	Henry Sykes	83	-	1.0	2.4	2.9	7.9
83	55	James Burrough	81	-	6.0	7.4	12.8	
286	188	Robert Jenkins	280	-	25.0	8.8	6.4	
24	8	Twinnlock Ord	13	-	12.0	20.0		
67	54	Twinnlock 12 1/2 ULS	64	-	6.1	9.6	8.1	
64	51	Unilock Holdings	64	-	6.1	9.6	8.1	
77	65	Walter Alexander	76	-	5.8	7.6	8.6	

BRITISH-BORNEO PETROLEUM SYNDICATE LIMITED

Extracts from the Statement of the Chairman, Mr Campbell Nelson, at the 63rd Annual General Meeting held in London on 15th June 1977.

The pre-tax profit of £767,000 and the net earnings of £403,000 are records for the Company. Both the interim and proposed final dividends have been increased to the maximum extent permitted by Government.

The Stock Exchange value of our quoted investments at the end of the year was £2,174,000 which exceeded the Balance Sheet figure by £3,247,000, an improvement of £572,000 compared with the position at the end of the previous year. Since the end of the year there is a further appreciation in Stock Exchange values giving us today an additional surplus of £556,000.

We have continued our increased activity in market dealings. The outcome for the year was very satisfactory in that the profit on dealings amounted to £395,000, compared with £341,000 in the previous year.

The make-up of our Quoted Investments at 31st March last, at their then Stock Exchange values, was 79 per cent Oil Companies, 10 per cent Gold Mining and Mining Finance Companies, 9 per cent Industrials and 2 per cent Preference Shares. These percentages reflect higher values and increased investment in Oil Companies and lower values and some disinvestment in Gold Mining Companies.

We have entered into arrangements with Ultramar Company Limited to join them, as partners, in oil and gas plays in Western Canada. Our initial investment, which will be modest, will be confined to operations giving promise of early pay-outs and attractive profitability.

Our main activity continues to be investment in oil companies. There is a changing scene in the oil world. More and more of the ownership of oil reserves is passing into the hands of governments. The role of oil companies is to contribute expertise and risk capital to oil operations in a variety of forms. These include partnerships and production sharing contracts with governments and government owned companies as well as a continuation of the traditional forms of investment in all phases of the industry. The major oil companies have also made a significant move into diversification, particularly in the energy related fields. I believe these changes augur well for the oil companies and with the changes will come an improved image of the industry in the eyes of peoples and governments of the world.

I want to pay a tribute to all of my colleagues on this Board of Directors. Each contributes an expertise which is reflected in the results I have presented to you. We are all enthusiastic to make a great success of this Company. In mid-December Consolidated Gold Fields made an offer for the shares not held by them at a price which was fair. By the time the documentation for the offer was completed the Stock Market had moved upwards and has continued to be materially higher than it was in mid-December. Gold Fields did not feel inclined to increase their offer which therefore lapsed. I know that it has not diminished in any way Gold Fields' friendship for us in this Company or their enthusiasm for the well-being and continued success of our operations.

Copies of the full Statement and the 1977 Report and Accounts are available from the Secretaries of the Company, 1-2 Broad Street Place, London, EC2M 7EP.

CHILEAN GOVERNMENT 8% STERLING LOAN OF 1922

MORGAN GRENFIELD & CO. LIMITED hereby give notice that a Drawing of Bonds of the above Loan took place on 2nd June 1977 attended by Mr. Alan Walsley of the Firm of John Venn & Sons, Notary Public, when the following Bonds were drawn for redemption at par on 1st July 1977:-

38 Bonds of £100 Nominal Capital each - Numbers
30 177 230 302 275 703 784 835
1068 1222 1312 1434 1053 1155 2340 2401
2755 3288 3005 3078 3713 2232
3600 3700 3701 3782 4151 4242 4269 4290
4291 4293 4508 4509 5205 5303

32 Bonds of £50 Nominal Capital each - Numbers
5705 5753 5876 5878 5313 5333 5589 6042
6326 6385 6689 6757 6852 7533 7584
7683 7874 8156 8400 8527 8921 9000 9020
9021 9036 9057 9061 9101 9115 9122 9304

32 Bonds of £20 Nominal Capital each - Numbers
5582 5604 5752 5818 5683 5693 10015 10079
10277 10335 10380 10550 10579 10582 10629 10650
10651 10661 11011 11050 11363 11436 11437 11602
11592 11630 11811 11909 12001 12125 12173 12899

Witness: A. Walsley, Notary Public. Each of the above Bonds when presented for redemption must bear the coupons dated 1st January 1978 and all subsequent coupons to be repaid the amount of the missing coupons will be deducted from the principal to be repaid. Lots of current and outstanding drawn bonds are available from Morgan Grenfield & Co. Limited, Registrars Department, 4, Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2N 2PL.

Commodities

COPPER: Cash price has gained 2 1/2 pence to 111.50. Three months price has gained 1 1/2 pence to 111.50. Six months price has gained 1 1/2 pence to 111.50. Cash price has gained 1 1/2 pence to 111.50. Three months price has gained 1 1/2 pence to 111.50. Six months price has gained 1 1/2 pence to 111.50.

SILVER: Cash price has gained 1 1/2 pence to 111.50. Three months price has gained 1 1/2 pence to 111.50. Six months price has gained 1 1/2 pence to 111.50. Cash price has gained 1 1/2 pence to 111.50. Three months price has gained 1 1/2 pence to 111.50. Six months price has gained 1 1/2 pence to 111.50.

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Foreign Exchange

Some late American buying pushed sterling up to \$1.2198 against the dollar on foreign exchange yesterday, a rise of 6 points on the day. The effective exchange rate index was up 0.1 at 61.5.

The pound had been under a little pressure to begin with following the Government's defeat on the Finance Bill, and on increased uncertainty about future pay policy. But demand from Scandinavia helped to recover the initial small fall and the pound then made slow but steady progress ahead of the trade figures this afternoon.

Dealers thought the Bank of England had been taking in dollars for the reserves at levels of \$1.7196.

Major Continental currencies pushed higher against the pound. The French franc rose to 2.3555, German marks rose to 2.3555, Swiss francs rose to 2.3555, and the Dutch guilder rose to 2.3555.

Gold rose to \$193.125 to close in London at \$193.125.

Spot Position of Sterling

Forward Levels

Recent Issues

Gold

Eurobond

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Discount market

For the second day running, credit proved to be adequate to the needs of the discount market yesterday and the Bank of England did not have to intervene. Though houses made uneven progress, with occasional hold-ups caused by the mid-month make-up of banking returns, calling caused no great problems.

Rates held around 6 1/2 per cent for most of the session, but drifted easier in the afternoon until the close came within a range of 6 1/4 to 6 1/2 per cent.

There was not a great deal of activity in bills, but the diminished pressure from the transatlantic trade, which had made no obvious impact on the discount rates for Treasury bills earlier in the week, was now said by some observers to be the reason for a 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 per cent on box Treasuries.

Money Market Rates

Local Authority Bonds

Forward Levels

Recent Issues

Gold

Eurobond

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Wall Street

New York, June 15. - Stock prices closed mostly lower on the New York Stock Exchange. The industrial index was down 5 points at 217.77, Calumet output rose by about 710 to about 205.

Volume totalled 22,640,000 shares, compared with 25,380,000 on Tuesday.

Analysts expressed concern about the report that economists are wary that sharply rising labour costs are contributing to inflationary pressures.

Some predict that inflation— which reached an annual rate of 10 per cent recently—will subside substantially if at all.

Twentieth Century-Fox was active as it has been since initial success of the company's new film, "Star Wars", and was up 1 1/2 at 22. Columbia Pictures, which was also active was down 1 1/2 at 14 1/2.

American Tel & Tel was ahead at 62 1/2. The company reported higher third month May 31 per cent.

Farah Manufacturing was down 1 1/2 at 3 1/2. The NYSE said continued trading of Farah will be reviewed on condition of a definite agreement between the company and VF Corporation.

Silver closes 4.50c up

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

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Wall Street

New York, June 15. - Stock prices closed mostly lower on the New York Stock Exchange. The industrial index was down 5 points at 217.77, Calumet output rose by about 710 to about 205.

Volume totalled 22,640,000 shares, compared with 25,380,000 on Tuesday.

Analysts expressed concern about the report that economists are wary that sharply rising labour costs are contributing to inflationary pressures.

Some predict that inflation— which reached an annual rate of 10 per cent recently—will subside substantially if at all.

Twentieth Century-Fox was active as it has been since initial success of the company's new film, "Star Wars", and was up 1 1/2 at 22. Columbia Pictures, which was also active was down 1 1/2 at 14 1/2.

American Tel & Tel was ahead at 62 1/2. The company reported higher third month May 31 per cent.

Farah Manufacturing was down 1 1/2 at 3 1/2. The NYSE said continued trading of Farah will be reviewed on condition of a definite agreement between the company and VF Corporation.

Silver closes 4.50c up

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SCOTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

Symbol	Price	Change	High	Low	Volume	Symbol	Price	Change	High	Low	Volume
AA	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AA	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AB	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AB	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AC	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AC	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AD	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AD	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AE	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AE	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AF	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AF	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AG	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AG	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AH	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AH	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AI	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AI	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AJ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AJ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AK	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AK	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AL	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AL	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AM	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AM	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AN	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AN	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AO	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AO	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AP	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AP	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AQ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AQ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AR	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AR	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AS	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AS	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AT	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AT	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AV	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AV	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AW	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AW	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AX	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AX	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AY	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AY	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
AZ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	AZ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BA	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BA	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BB	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BB	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BC	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BC	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BD	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BD	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BE	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BE	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BF	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BF	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BG	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BG	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BH	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BH	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BI	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BI	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BJ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BJ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BK	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BK	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BL	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BL	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BM	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BM	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BN	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BN	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BO	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BO	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BP	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BP	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BQ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BQ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BR	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BR	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BS	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BS	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BT	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BT	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BU	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BU	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BV	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BV	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BW	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BW	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BX	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BX	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BY	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BY	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
BZ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	BZ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CA	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CA	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CB	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CB	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CC	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CC	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CD	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CD	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CE	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CE	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CF	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CF	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CG	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CG	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CH	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CH	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CI	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CI	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CJ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CJ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CK	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CK	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CL	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CL	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CM	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CM	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CN	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CN	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CO	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CO	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CP	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CP	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CQ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CQ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CR	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CR	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CS	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CS	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CT	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CT	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CU	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CU	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CV	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CV	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CW	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CW	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CX	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CX	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CY	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CY	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
CZ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	CZ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DA	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DA	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DB	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DB	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DC	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DC	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DD	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DD	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DE	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DE	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DF	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DF	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DG	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DG	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DH	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DH	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DI	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DI	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DJ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DJ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DK	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DK	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DL	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DL	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DM	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DM	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DN	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DN	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DO	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DO	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DP	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DP	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DQ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DQ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DR	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DR	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DS	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DS	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DT	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DT	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DU	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DU	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DV	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DV	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DW	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DW	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DX	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DX	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DY	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DY	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
DZ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	DZ	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
EA	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	EA	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
EB	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	EB	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100
EC	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100	EC	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.0	

-Stepping Stones-Non-Secretarial-Secretarial & General-Tempting Times-

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Mr. P. H. HANSON, Exhibition Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT/ SECRETARY

If you have good shorthand and don't mind doing lots of research, we are looking for you to join our team. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the research department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of research supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Research Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

YOUNG SECRETARY FOR TV NETWORK

One of the "big 4" TV Networks seeks a confident, bright, and energetic young person to join their team. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the television network, including the ordering, storing and issuing of television network supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Television Network Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

SEEKING JOB SATISFACTION?

The National Careers Service is looking for a person to join their team. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the careers service, including the ordering, storing and issuing of careers service supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Careers Service Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

PA/SECRETARY £3,750 + BONUS

Efficient and mature Secretary/PA to a busy executive. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the PA/secretary department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of PA/secretary supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, PA/Secretary Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

ARTS ORGANISATION

Secretary to assist in the day-to-day running of the arts organisation. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the arts organisation, including the ordering, storing and issuing of arts organisation supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Arts Organisation Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

ESTATE AGENTS S.W.3

We are seeking a Secretary to work in our busy real estate department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the estate agents department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of estate agents supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Estate Agents Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

COMPTON POLYMER needs a young secretary

for its new product. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the compton polymer department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of compton polymer supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Compton Polymer Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

SECRETARY FOR MAYFAIR PROPERTY DIRECTOR

small friendly firm. Good shorthand and typing. Salary £3,000 p.a. Tel. 01-637 1234

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, of which are available on request.

CREATIVE CONSULTANCY IN COVENT GARDEN

We are a lively, efficient team who urgently need two team secretaries.

£2,800-£4,000 4 weeks holiday

Secretary to our Managing Director - call Alan Toop.

£3,000-£3,500 4 weeks holiday

Secretary to two of our Account Directors - call Nigel March.

240 3027

NON PRESSURISED JOB

A personable and intelligent Secretary/Shorthand Typist is required for a busy, friendly office with no great work pressures but an aptitude for attending to detail is required.

Salary negotiable in the region of £3,000 p.a. plus L.V.s.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS PLEASE TELEPHONE BARBARA DUFFY, 01-429 1891

£3,000 + SECRETARY

For rapidly expanding medical staffing agency. Age 20 plus. The successful applicant will be a vital member of a small team. For further details telephone

Roger Parkes, MEDIC INTERNATIONAL, 586 5100.

Research

Bright Secretary without shorthand needed for busy Research Director of W.I. Advertising Agency. There is also an information library to be run.

Salary £3,200 plus

'THAT AGENCY'

165 Kensington High St., W.8 01-837 4336

VICTORIA, S.W.1

Architectural Secretary required by Architectural Firm. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the architectural firm, including the ordering, storing and issuing of architectural firm supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Architectural Firm Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEER

need a P.A./Secretary for their busy Executive Director. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the national volunteer department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of national volunteer supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, National Volunteer Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

ESTATE AGENTS

A young and energetic person to join our team. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the estate agents department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of estate agents supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Estate Agents Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

PUBLISHING PERSONNEL

Secretary/P.A. to Personnel Director. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the publishing personnel department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of publishing personnel supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Publishing Personnel Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

COLLEGE LEAVERS AT COVENT GARDEN

Book Publishers, W.C.1. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the college leavers department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of college leavers supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, College Leavers Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

SENIOR SEC

for Finance Director of an established firm. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the senior sec department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of senior sec supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Senior Sec Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

needs a Secretary/Assistant for a busy household. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the good housekeeping department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of good housekeeping supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Good Housekeeping Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

PA/SECRETARY

for a busy executive. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the PA/secretary department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of PA/secretary supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, PA/Secretary Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

SECRETARY FOR ARCHITECTS

small friendly firm. Good shorthand and typing. Salary £3,000 p.a. Tel. 01-637 1234

NOTICE

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BP Oil Medical Receptionist/ Audio Secretary

Required by BP Oil to work at their offices in Victoria. Applicants must have S.R.N. qualification and be a competent audio typist with previous Medical Secretary experience. Duties include reception work for Medical Department and confidential secretarial work for doctor. Successful candidate will be required to assist in surgery on occasion.

Salary, which is reviewed annually is on a progressive scale based initially on age and experience.

Good working conditions, excellent subsidised staff restaurant, sports and social facilities.

Write giving details of age, qualifications and experience to: Recruitment Branch/R2, BP Oil Ltd., BP House, Victoria Street, London, SW1E 5NJ.

ADVERTISING AGENCY £3,250 PA

Plus up to 10% bonus plus £125 per LY.

These are the financial rewards for working at one of London's most popular advertising agencies. We have 8 secretarial vacancies at Director level, all due to marvellous promotions. If you consider yourself to be a good secretary and hope for your own promotion within 1 year or so, call us right now.

486 7122

Secretary/ Admin Assistant

required by Buying Controller for company near Baker Street. Salary £2,800 plus discount benefits plus fringe benefits. Please telephone 01-262 1222 for interview details

PUBLISHING

Intelligent young Secretary required in busy Publishing house. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the publishing house, including the ordering, storing and issuing of publishing house supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Publishing House Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

GRADUATES & STUDENTS

Interested in temporary work? We have a variety of temporary positions available for graduates and students. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the graduates and students department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of graduates and students supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Graduates & Students Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

MANPOWER

THE WORLDWIDE SERVICE GROUP.

Are you young and enthusiastic? Are you interested in temporary work? We have a variety of temporary positions available for young and enthusiastic people. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the manpower department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of manpower supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Manpower Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

PRESTIGE JOBS MATCHED WITH HIGH RATES

We are currently searching for really good temporary secretaries to match the high rates we are offering. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the prestige jobs department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of prestige jobs supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Prestige Jobs Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

TEMP'S BEST FRIEND!

Are you a busy executive? We have a variety of temporary positions available for busy executives. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the temp's best friend department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of temp's best friend supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Temp's Best Friend Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

SECRETARIES

You can earn up to £75 per week. We have a variety of secretarial positions available. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the secretaries department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of secretaries supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Secretaries Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

CASH IN ON STORMY WEATHER

By earning big money as a stormy weather secretary. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the cash in on stormy weather department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of cash in on stormy weather supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Cash in on Stormy Weather Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

ART & ANTIQUES

The Collector's magazine needs a competent young secretary to work for its publisher. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the art and antiques department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of art and antiques supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Art & Antiques Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

DESIGN GROUP

need a young, efficient, and creative person to join their team. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the design group department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of design group supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Design Group Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

NOTICE

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PRIVATE SECRETARY

(with shorthand) required by Association with small staff of 4 in pleasant office.

The applicant should be well educated and well spoken and have a good command of the English language with at least 2 years' experience. Aged 20-28 years. IBM golf ball typewriter.

GOOD TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND PENSION SCHEME. INCLUSIVE SALARY OF £3,225, RISING TO £3,530.

Apply in writing to The Director, THE WATER COMPANIES' ASSOCIATION, 14 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1. or phone 01-222 0644

MAYFAIR PUBLISHING

Join our young lively Publishing company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the mayfair publishing department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of mayfair publishing supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Mayfair Publishing Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

TEMPORARY AND PART-TIME VACANCIES

Are you young and enthusiastic? Are you interested in temporary work? We have a variety of temporary positions available for young and enthusiastic people. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the temporary and part-time vacancies department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of temporary and part-time vacancies supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Temporary and Part-time Vacancies Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT?

We specialise in jobs in the Arts, Entertainment, and Publishing. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the artistic temperament department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of artistic temperament supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Artistic Temperament Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

NOW IS THE TIME TO TEMP

Are you young and enthusiastic? Are you interested in temporary work? We have a variety of temporary positions available for young and enthusiastic people. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the now is the time to temp department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of now is the time to temp supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Now is the Time to Temp Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS. Telephone: Heather Gwyn on 01-499 0692.

OUTLOOK ROUTINE?

Our routine is that we change your routine. We have a variety of temporary positions available for people who want to change their routine. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the outlook routine department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of outlook routine supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Outlook Routine Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

TEMPORARY IS A MISLEADING WORD...

As there is no shortage of work, we have a variety of temporary positions available. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the temporary is a misleading word department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of temporary is a misleading word supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Temporary is a Misleading Word Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

SUFFERING FROM FINANCIAL TROUBLES?

We can give you temporary relief. We have a variety of temporary positions available for people who are suffering from financial troubles. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the suffering from financial troubles department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of suffering from financial troubles supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, Suffering from Financial Troubles Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

HIGH SUCCESS RATE

We specialise in the Arts, TV and Film. We have a variety of temporary positions available for people who want a high success rate. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the high success rate department, including the ordering, storing and issuing of high success rate supplies, and for the training of staff.

Mr. P. H. HANSON, High Success Rate Department, 100, Strand, London WC2R 0JH. Tel. 01-637 1234.

PART-TIME TELEPHONIST

required by Writers' Agents. Afternoon office. W.C.2. Good salary and conditions. 839 2536. Please Mrs.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, of which are available on request.

Greene & Greene

—Managerial—Administrative—Secretarial—Personal Assistants—

CJES

An appointment which calls for a mature Secretary seeking a pleasant and secure appointment in a friendly environment.

SECRETARY TO DIRECTOR

LONDON, W.C.1 £3,750 + bonus

MEMBER OF A MAJOR INTERNATIONAL FIRM OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS. Applications are invited from Candidates aged 35+ with proven secretarial ability to assist the Director in charge of environmental engineering and the technical administration of the projects of a well-known organisation engaged on publicised construction schemes at home and overseas. As work will be delegated wherever possible, Candidates should possess an excellent command of English, the ability to retain information with a systematic approach to work. Necessary qualities are tact and diplomacy, kindness, a sense of humour and cheerful disposition. Excellent working conditions with own office. Pension scheme. P.P.P. 60p L.V.s. Excellent holidays. Donuts. Applications in strict confidence under reference SD/564/TT to the Managing Director.

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES LIMITED, KNIGHTSBRIDGE OFFICE, 69 KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON SW1X 7RB. TELEPHONE: 01-235 2202/3. TELETYPE: 867374. RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

MEDICAL SECRETARY FOR CONSULTANT SURGEON

£3,500 N.W.A.

To work in attractive Consultant's practice. Good hours and excellent benefits. Please write to Mr C. WESTBURY, 123 BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON W1B 5SR.

SECRETARIES

TO £3,700 + 3 PER CENT

AMERICAN BANKS

W.C.2 and E.C.2. (also College Leavers).

Television Co.

Young studio, needs Sec / P.A. to Chairman.

TEL DENISE WRIGHT PERSONNEL

Secretary

£3,300

Alexander Howden Underwriting Limited, one of the largest underwriting agencies at Lloyd's, have a new Managing Director joining them.

He requires a capable shorthand secretary who is used to dealing with people at all levels and who will make the most of this interesting opportunity.

Secretary

£3,300

Managing Director requires Audio Secretary, 25-35 with proven secretarial skills at director level who will now wish to progress into a more demanding position entailing P.A. duties.

Secretary - Personnel

£3,250

Our Personnel Director requires a shorthand secretary, 23-35, who is prepared to act as a personal assistant as well as carrying out the usual secretarial duties. Obviously experience in the personnel field will help but we are looking for initiative and involvement.

We are able to offer attractive fringe benefits, pleasant modern offices and honour any existing holiday arrangements.

For further information please write to or telephone the Recruitment Officer, Personnel Department, 107-111 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 4AL. Tel. 01-263 3444.

Alexander Howden Group Limited

£3,800 CAREER PROSPECTS

Assistant Director is needed for a Firm Association in W.I. This is a responsible and interesting position with very little secretarial work involved. Your duties will include general office work, appointment coordination of committee work, attending meetings and you will be in charge of P.R. and Publicity. Age 25-40.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

773 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB 01-499 0092. 01-493 5507.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA 01-606 1611

SENIOR SECRETARIES

3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA 01-606 1611

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3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA 01-606 1611

SENIOR SECRETARIES

3/6 Trump Street EC2V 8DA 01-606 1611

SECRETARY/ADMIN-ASSISTANT

£3,650

to senior executive in City Headquarters of large international group. The work is interesting and varied involving personnel and administration in which the ability to organise, mix and look the part is as important as intelligence and good secretarial skills.

Modern company benefits including excellent lunch facilities. Appointment to be filled late July/early August but interviewing now. Holiday arrangements honoured.

Please telephone or write Barbara Gower, Personnel Department, Mitchell Cotts Group Ltd., Cotts House, Camomile Street, London, E.C.3. (01-283 1234)

MC

YOU NEED TIME FOR A JOB IN WATCHES

Time Products—the Sekonda, Longines and Citizen watch firm—is looking for a Secretary/P.A. to assist in a very busy Personnel and Group Administration Department. Mature, tactful person over 30 with usual secretarial skills (no shorthand) and able to take varied responsibilities.

Salary around £3,500, season ticket loan scheme, pension, life assurance and sickness scheme. Location E.C.1, close to Farringdon Road tube station.

TELEPHONE MRS. BRASCHLER, 01-242 8899

RECORDS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO CHAIRMAN

To £4,000

Music Drum sound studio to art studio to factory to world-wide distribution. This is an interesting and varied job in W. London. The right person will be a multi-talented individual who can handle the right personality can deal with the company. The right person will be a multi-talented individual who can handle the right personality can deal with the company.

Preference may be given to a graduate. Please write briefly with c.v. and phone number to 326 Kent Road, S.W.10.

PA EXEC. SEC. £4,000

Needed by busy West End Insurance Executive. Must be numerate, maximum age 25.

Phone Mr. Edward Gold 493 0974

ABILITY TO CHARM OVERSEAS CLIENTS

plus formal skills required in a Secretary for an expanding Export Export Company. Must be a multi-talented individual who can handle the right personality can deal with the company.

Curriculum vitae and references must be submitted. Salary is negotiable. Please write to Mr. Edward Gold, 493 0974.

PA/SEC (Audio) To Senior Partner West End Estate Agents

Age 25-30, working in small young friendly office. 1984 golf ball supplier. Lots of administrative work. L.V.s.

Salary £3,500

Telephone Lyn McCulloch 499 8163

CAN YOU KEEP A SECRET?

Advertising Sec's. Confidentiality is a must in one of our two agencies. The right person will be a multi-talented individual who can handle the right personality can deal with the company.

Salary is negotiable. Please write to Mr. Edward Gold, 493 0974.

adventure

63 South Molton St., W.1.

SPANISH-SPEAKING SECRETARY

required for young Spanish-speaking woman. Must be able to speak English and Spanish. Salary is negotiable. Please write to Mr. Edward Gold, 493 0974.

MANAGING HOUSE PRINCIPAL

MANOVER SQUARE, W.1.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT £3,600 NEG.

P.A. with shorthand for Personnel and Admin. Director. Must be a multi-talented individual who can handle the right personality can deal with the company.

Salary is negotiable. Please write to Mr. Edward Gold, 493 0974.

EAGER BEAVER £4,000

Young dynamic Director of International for breaking company is looking for a brilliant P.A. with shorthand and typing skills. Salary is negotiable. Please write to Mr. Edward Gold, 493 0974.

IS THIS TRUE?

The only way to find out is to apply. The right person will be a multi-talented individual who can handle the right personality can deal with the company.

Salary is negotiable. Please write to Mr. Edward Gold, 493 0974.

CHAOZ RULES OK?

Two bright, self-motivated, energetic young women are seeking a challenging and varied job in a multi-talented individual who can handle the right personality can deal with the company.

Salary is negotiable. Please write to Mr. Edward Gold, 493 0974.

£3,850 P.A.

Admin. Secretary/P.A. for busy multi-talented individual who can handle the right personality can deal with the company.

Salary is negotiable. Please write to Mr. Edward Gold, 493 0974.

P.A./SECRETARY £3,500

Senior partner of West End Estate Agents. Must be a multi-talented individual who can handle the right personality can deal with the company.

Salary is negotiable. Please write to Mr. Edward Gold, 493 0974.

CONTACT MRS. E. KERSGROVE

ON 01-235 6131

£3,500 NEG.

Chairman of P.A. and Publicity. Must be a multi-talented individual who can handle the right personality can deal with the company.

Salary is negotiable. Please write to Mr. Edward Gold, 493 0974.

MABLE LERNER PERSONNEL

10 WILKINSON ST., W.1.

FILM COMPANY

Two P.A. Secretaries/P.A. for small film company. Must be a multi-talented individual who can handle the right personality can deal with the company.

Salary is negotiable. Please write to Mr. Edward Gold, 493 0974.

TEL 727 2651

YOUNG COMPANY DIRECTOR

Mayfair needs a SECRETARY/P.A. WITH A BIT OF ZIP

Plus all secretarial skills. Don't worry about cash. Ring Richard, 935 8356

TEHRAN

Excellent salary offered for responsible young man aged 20-25, to take care of 15-room hotel in Tehran. Salary is negotiable. Please write to Mr. Edward Gold, 493 0974.

HOUSEKEEPER/CATERER

Responsible person required to boys boarding prep school. Must be a multi-talented individual who can handle the right personality can deal with the company.

Salary is negotiable. Please write to Mr. Edward Gold, 493 0974.

EXPERIENCED COOK

Required by advertising agency. Must be a multi-talented individual who can handle the right personality can deal with the company.

Salary is negotiable. Please write to Mr. Edward Gold, 493 0974.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

Required by advertising agency. Must be a multi-talented individual who can handle the right personality can deal with the company.

Salary is negotiable. Please write to Mr. Edward Gold, 493 0974.

When it comes to flat-sharing The Times is the ideal companion.

The Times' Flat-Sharing & Rental columns appear daily. Whether you're looking for a 3rd person to share your flat, or wishing to let a house or flat for a long or short period, you'll find the ideal people in The Times. Quickly and cheaply.

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storing and against testing with devices

Motorist has a speedometer to know when he is about to speed limit, should he not access to equipment that will tell him alcohol level is over the 80 mg per 100 ml of blood? The law has been going on since 1967, but it was introduced to several self-testing devices used on the motorist and it is a buy the Alcotest tube and by the police for roadside £7, plus VAT, for a set of

h the Automobile Association. Blomchessett, committee, reported to the Government that and driving law last year to not strongly against self-testing devices to drink up to 20 if the test shows they are not

inches set put it: "Drivers asking not whether they can another drink without passing limit, but how they can at their faculties are unimpaired that they will be placing no

if the test is taken soon after the alcohol will not have been absorbed into the blood and the reading could be sky low. The police are not to give roadside test 20 minutes after the last

d point is that the use of self-testing devices lead to in court about the respective of the motorist's equipment of the police. A final, often overlooked, is that it is possible to be prosecuted for driving even if the breathing is below the permitted

man, unconvinced by these is Mr Eddie Rice, managing of St Christopher, the on that, insurance, using their licences through driving offences. He is to put a new self-testing sale in the autumn, claiming more accurate than many of viously offered and, at £30 to

vice, which is made in is about the size of a pocket and works off a battery, blows into a tube fixed to and a sensor measures the 1 breath, converting it into impulse. The readings are the traffic light principle: red, the light limit has sed, yellow indicates a level 50 and 80 and green means

ce is also trying to sell coin-breath-testers for installation houses. The motorist would coin, say a 10p piece, react to it to the coin-operated, blow into a tube, and a reading

ce does not think that do-it tests will promote drinking

Cortina-gate 2—the mark two Datsun Bluebird.

to the limit but that it will make a contribution to road safety. He reckons that a motorist is entitled to know beforehand if he is likely to break the law and says there is too much emphasis on increasing penalties, and not enough on trying to prevent the offence.

Meanwhile, as recommended by the committee, the Home Office is evaluating alternatives to the Alcotest, which may have been the best available device back in 1967, but is no longer considered sufficiently accurate. Blomchessett pointed out that 30 per cent of motorists whose test is positive at the roadside are later eliminated by a second test or analysis of a blood or urine sample.

Among possible replacements the favourite would seem to be the Alcotest. It has been widely praised for its accuracy and is used by the police forces of Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, Spain, the United States and Australia. Moreover, unlike the Alcotest, which is imported from Germany, it is a British product, manufactured in the Prime Minister's constituency in Cardiff.

Road test: Datsun Bluebird 180B

After five years, during which some 55,000 units have been sold in Britain, Datsun's medium car has just moved into a mark two version. The changes are not dramatic and mainly concern the bodyshell, which has been restyled to give a larger glass area for better visibility (the summer rear pillars are a big improvement) and a crisper, more European look.

The car is slightly longer and wider, with more space for passengers and luggage. The dimensions are similar to those of the Ford Cortina, which in size and concept is one of the Bluebird's main British rivals. There is a good driving position and enough room in the back for long-legged passengers.

However, I found the driver's door rather narrow for getting in and out, a fault also of the smaller Datsun Violet. The boot is deep but high-lipped.

Mechanically, on the principle of leaving well alone, the car is much as before. Datsun's engineers seem to find their vehicles reliable and one element in reliability is a simple mechanical layout which changes little with each succeeding model. I do not usually quote from press releases but the following sentence neatly encapsulates the Datsun philosophy: "To have completely changed the mechanical side of the engine, and particularly the engine, for the sake of change would have been not only pointless but uncharacteristic of the Nissan Motor Company, who are very much aware that reliability and mechanical novelty do not often go hand in hand."

But conventional designs often produce dull cars and however reliable it might turn out to be, I must say that the new Bluebird, just as much as the old, is a very ordinary car to drive. There is nothing much wrong with it, though the noise level and ride can be criticised, but nothing to enrage about either.

A word about noise, since Datsun claims that much has been done to reduce it. Driven gently, the Bluebird is quiet enough, but the engine becomes noisy when extended and there was a boom from about 40 mph in top gear which was enough to discourage cruising up to the permitted motorway limit. Road and wind noise is not excessive.

There have been modifications to the all-independent suspension but the ride remains choppy, with bumps, however slight, transmitting themselves clearly and sometimes forcibly into the passenger compartment. On the other hand, the car holds the road well and corners with little roll. The steering, though still of the old-fashioned recirculating ball type, had more precision than one has come to expect on Japanese cars.

The Bluebird has a 1770 cc overhead camshaft engine running on three carburettors and giving a claimed top speed of 106 mph. My test car had automatic transmission and possibly because of this did not feel break but not were the changes of gear as smooth as they might have been and with Datsun offering an excellent manual box, I shall be surprised if the automatic option (which costs £246) has many takers. Fuel consumption was a reasonable 24 to 27 mpg in the gallon.

One excellent feature, and one for which I was grateful, is recent warm weather, where the ventilation system is unusual to have an effective flow of cool air without having to employ a noisy fan. The instruments and controls are conveniently placed, with the exception of the choke button, which is out of the driver's reach and likely to be forgotten. Though the Bluebird is well equipped, a price of £2,550 is a further reminder that Japanese cars are no longer cheap.

Seat belt findings

A report published this week by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory will give little comfort to those who say we should not have to wear seat belts. Analysing the fate of vehicle occupants in 1,126 accidents, it found that there were 95 per cent fewer serious and critical injuries among wearers than non-wearers and 73 per cent fewer deaths. Also, 50 per cent more seat belt wearers escaped injury.

The report says that even when the belt does not prevent contact between the occupant and the interior of the car, where injuries result they are almost always less serious than if the person had been unbelted. The contention of the anti-belt lobby that it is safer to be thrown out of a vehicle than restrained inside is countered by the finding that nearly a quarter of those thrown out were killed and that this accounted for half of all deaths.

On the other hand, the risk of being trapped inside a car which caught fire or was submerged in water were found to be "minimal". In the whole survey only three vehicles caught fire and in these only one occupant was trapped, and he had died before the fire had started.

Peter Wymark

adcasting

bly the best known—and best—of the Ealing comedies is The Lavender Job (BBC2 7.50), an enjoyable robbery caper with Alec Guinness in fine. In contrast, the unfunny RAF comedy Get Some In (ITV 7.10) returns Tony Selby, but Sea Tales (BBC2 10.15) is an entertaining story of a 21-stone el swimmer outdoing his son, and Royal Heritage (BBC1 7.50) ends its th the Queen Mother recalling the wartime bombing of Buckingham Palace. t: Jubilee Test (BBC1 11.50, BBC2 11.25, 10.55 pm) is for the Ashes.—T.S.

BBC 2

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